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Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-112
Monday
14 June 1993

Daily Report
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FBIS-EAS-93-112 CONTENTS *14 June 1993*

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Tokyo To ‘Simplify’ G-7 Summit Proceedings *[KYODO]* 1
    To Deploy Over 30,000 Police for Summit *[KYODO]* 1
Tokyo To Accept 36% Tariff Cuts on Farm Goods *[KYODO]* 1
Mieno Rules Out Rate Cut To Defend Dollar *[KYODO]* 2
Tokyo To Coordinate With U.S. To Contain Yen *[KYODO]* 2
Dollar Hits Postwar Low Despite Intervention *[KYODO]* 2
Clinton’s Comments on Mondale, Trade Cited 3
    Terms Mondale ‘Well-Qualified’ *[KYODO]* 3
    Discusses New Trade ‘Framework’ *[KYODO]* 4
Government Plans Counterproposal Trade Offer *[KYODO]* 4
Tokyo Source: DPRK Test-Fired Scud Missiles *[Seoul Radio]* 5
DPRK Ships’ Positions Off Coast Confirmed *[KYODO]* 5
DA: DPRK ‘Appears’ To Have Tested Missile *[KYODO]* 5
Foreign Ministry ‘Sources’ on DPRK Issue *[KYODO]* 5
    Muto Welcomes Withdrawal Suspension *[KYODO]* 6
Dailies Urge DPRK To Dispel Nuclear Doubts *[KYODO]* 6
Muto To Visit Seoul for Talk With Counterpart *[KYODO]* 7
Envoy on Tokyo Becoming UNSC Permanent Member *[KYODO]* 7
UN To Ship 100 More Vehicles to Mozambique *[KYODO]* 7
Firms Buy Russian Fast-Breeder Reactor Data *[KYODO]* 7
Moscow Agrees on Flatfish Fishing in Okhotsk Sea *[KYODO]* 8
Transport Searched by Ship in East China Sea *[Naha Radio]* 8
Court Suspends Sentences of 42 Illegal Chinese *[KYODO]* 8
Tokyo To Aid UN Relief in Former Yugoslavia *[KYODO]* 9
Tokyo Hails Restored Democracy in Guatemala *[KYODO]* 9
Council Proposes Principles for Political Reform *[KYODO]* 9
Miyazawa Views Ways To Integrate Party Views *[KYODO]* 10
Komeito Plans Joint Motion Against Miyazawa *[KYODO]* 10
    Further on No-Confidence Move *[KYODO]* 11
Diet Issues Report on Parliamentarians’ Assets *[KYODO]* 11
NLA Issues ‘White Paper’ on Market Trends *[KYODO]* 12
Agricultural Output Grows 4 Percent in FY92 *[KYODO]* 12

North Korea

U.S., DPRK Adopt Joint Statement on Talks *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
    Kang Sok-chu Holds News Conference *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
U.S. Holds ‘Surprise Attack Exercise’ 11 Jun *[KCNA]* 14
CPC Official on Hopes for Kim Chong-il Visit *[Pyongyang Radio]* 14
Youth, Students Wait for South at Panmunjom *[Pyongyang Radio]* 14
South’s ‘Suppression’ of Students Denounced *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
South Authorities Said To Obstruct Talks *[KCNA]* 16
Student Delegation Denounces South Authorities *[KCNA]* 16
Yi Chong-ok Meets African Official, Leader *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
    Meets Tanzanian President 8 Jun *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
Vice President Arrives in Mozambique *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
    Meets Mozambican President 11 Jun *[KCNA]* 17
Choe Tae-pok Returns Home From World Conference *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18
Delegations Arrive for 4th Information Conference *[KCNA]* 18
    Zimbabwean, Zambian Delegates *[KCNA]* 18

- Afghan, Cape Verdian Ministers *[KCNA]* 18

Daily on Working Class as Socialist Key Unit *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18
KCNA Reviews 12 Jun Pyongyang Press 20
KCNA Reviews 14 Jun NODONG SINMUN 21

South Korea

- Further Reportage on DPRK Nuclear Treaty Issue 22
  - U.S. Said To Agree to 'Team Spirit' End *[Seoul Radio]* 22
  - North To Put NPT Withdrawal 'on Hold' *[YONHAP]* 22
  - Seoul Welcomes North Decision on NPT *[Seoul Radio]* 22
  - North Envoy Satisfied With Talks' Outcome *[YONHAP]* 23
  - Ministry Welcomes Withdrawal 'Suspension' *[YONHAP]* 23
  - IAEA Calls on DPRK To Allow Inspections *[YONHAP]* 23
  - U.S. 'Acquiesced' to DPRK Reasoning *[YONHAP]* 24
  - DPRK, U.S. To Resume Talks Late Jun *[YONHAP]* 24
  - Seoul To Accept DPRK Proposal on Talks *[YONHAP]* 25
  - Official To Discuss DPRK Issue With U.S. *[YONHAP]* 25
  - Minister: UN Can Still Adopt Resolution *[YONHAP]* 25
  - Seoul To Avoid Nuclear Issue in Message *[Seoul Radio]* 26
  - President Views Need for Nuclear Resolution *[THE KOREA HERALD 13 Jun]* 26
  - Envoy: DPRK Willing To Implement Accord *[CHUNGANG ILBO 14 Jun]* 26
  - Minister, IAEA Head Meet in Vienna *[CHUNGANG ILBO 14 Jun]* 27
  - Envoy to UN Assesses U.S.-DPRK Talks *[YONHAP]* 28
  - Premier Assesses DPRK Response *[Seoul Radio]* 28
  - Seoul Willing To 'Guarantee' DPRK System *[YONHAP]* 28
  - North Suspends 15 Jun Contact With South *[Seoul Radio]* 29
  - Editorial Urges North To Abide by Treaty *[THE KOREA HERALD 13 Jun]* 29
  - Editorials Assess U.S.-DPRK Talks *[CHOSON ILBO etc. 13 Jun]* 30
- U.S. President To Visit Seoul 10-11 Jul *[YONHAP]* 31
- Seoul Acquiring Russian Advanced Technologies *[CHUNGANG ILBO 12 Jun]* 31
- DPRK Missile Reason for Japan's 'Arms Expansion' *[SEOUL SINMUN 13 Jun]* 31
- Police Stop Inter-Korean Student Contact *[YONHAP]* 32
  - Students Beat Policeman to Death *[YONHAP]* 32
  - Police Name Suspect in Policeman's Death *[YONHAP]* 32
  - Police Search for Student Suspect *[YONHAP]* 33
- Defense Minister Said Banned From Leaving Country *[CHUNGANG ILBO 11 Jun]* 33
  - Ministry Sues Newspaper for Libel *[YONHAP]* 33
- Prosecution 'Certain' Posco Head Accepted Bribes *[YONHAP]* 34
- President Links 10 Jun Event, Independence Movement *[YONHAP]* 34
- Kim Yong-sam Meets With DLP Leader *[YONHAP]* 34

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

- National Convention Holds Panel Discussions *[Rangoon Radio]* 35
- Senior SLORC Advisor Praises Aung San Suu Kyi *[London BBC International]* 36
- Foreign Minister Leaves for Human Rights Meeting *[Rangoon Radio]* 36
- 442 Rohingyas Repatriated From Bangladesh 6 Jun *[Rangoon Radio]* 36
  - 192 Repatriated 8 Jun *[Rangoon Radio]* 36

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

- Mahathir, Delegation Leave for PRC 13 Jun *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 36
  - Commentary Notes Trip's Significance *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 37
- Official Views Smuggling of PRC-Made Handguns *[UTUSAN MALAYSIA 27 May]* 37
- Minister on Reports of Secession in Cambodia *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 37
- Minister: APEC Should Remain 'Loose Forum' *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 38

Singapore

Japanese Firms To Step Up Investments *[BUSINESS TIMES 11 Jun]* 38

Cambodia

SOC Defense Ministry Rejects UNTAC Report 11 Jun *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 38
VGNUFC Denounces Hun Sen Statement 39
CPP 'Hardliners' Tell Elected Members To Resign *[Singapore BUSINESS TIMES 12-13 Jun]* 40
Sihanouk Urges UNTAC To Withdraw *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 40
Phnom Penh Soldiers Drive UN Out of Offices *[AFP]* 42
Chakkrapong Announces Creation of Autonomous Zone *[AFP]* 42
    Resigns Assembly Seat *[AFP]* 42
Akashi: UN To 'Temporarily' Reduce Staff *[AFP]* 43
Hun Sen Advisor: Situation 'Serious'; UN Comments *[AFP]* 43
FUNCINPEC Offers To Share Power With CPP *[AFP]* 43
Ranariddh Urges Paris Signatories To Endorse Poll *[AFP]* 44
    Ready 'To Liberate' Eastern Areas *[AFP]* 44
    East 'Tense But Quiet' *[AFP]* 44
    People 'Confused', 'Frightened' *[AFP]* 45
UN To Hold SOC Responsible for Violence *[AFP]* 46
SOC Defense Minister Urges CPAF To Keep Peace *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 47
Sihanouk Opens Assembly, Urges End to Partition *[AFP]* 47
Assembly Gives Sihanouk 'Full', 'Special Powers' *[AFP]* 47
    UNTAC Spokesman Comments *[AFP]* 48
SOC Troops Fire at UN Helicopter *[AFP]* 48
Kompong Cham Province Withdraws From Secession *[AFP]* 49
PDK Spokesman Rejects Kidnapping Accusation *[Radio VGNUFC]* 49
Phnom Penh Radio Reports Khmer Rouge Attacks 50

Indonesia

Banking Joint Venture With Malaysia Agreed *[Jakarta Radio]* 50
Daily Welcomes PRC, SRV in Security Talks *[MERDEKA 24 May]* 50
Meeting Discusses Workers' Wages, Job Creation *[MERDEKA 28 May]* 51

Laos

Committee Set Up To Prepare for 3d LFNC Congress *[Vientiane Radio]* 52
Trade Union Congress Closes; Committees Chosen *[Vientiane Radio]* 52
Economic Cooperation Memorandum Signed in PRC *[Vientiane Radio]* 53
Savannakhet Party Secretary, Governor Appointed *[Vientiane Radio]* 53
Order Conferred on Former Savannakhet Governor *[Vientiane Radio]* 53

Philippines

Ramos Welcomes New U.S. Ambassador Negroponte *[Manila Radio]* 54
    On U.S. Regional Military Presence *[Manila Radio]* 54
Armed Forces Chief of Staff Departs for U.S. *[Manila Radio]* 55
Ramos Names Sison Official Cabinet Spokesman *[Manila Radio]* 55
NDF Launches 'People's War' Against Government *[Manila Radio]* 55
'Former' CPP Head Favors Continuing Fight *[Quezon City Radio]* 55
CPP Chief Said Cleansing Party of 'Traitors' *[Quezon City Radio]* 56
Official: Asian Kidnap Gangs Recruit Filipinos *[AFP]* 56

Thailand

Committee To Discuss Drug Patent Protection *[THAI RAT 11 Jun]* 56
Bangkok Bank Urges Prolonging U.S. Trade Talks *[THAI RAT 12 Jun]* 57
Paper Reports U.S. Envoy Warning on Retaliation *[SIAM RAT 14 Jun]* 57
Chuan Defends Actions During No-Confidence Debate *[THE NATION 12 Jun]* 57

Government Survives No-Confidence Votes *[Bangkok Radio]* 58
 Opposition Attacks 'Ineffectual' *[THE NATION 13 Jun]* 58
 Government Victory 'Comfortable' *[THE SUNDAY POST 13 Jun]* 59
Editorial Urges Chuan To Solve 'Core Issues' *[THE NATION 13 Jun]* 60
Chatchai Files Complaint Against Chuan *[THE SUNDAY POST 13 Jun]* 61
CPP Seeks Reopened Border, Said To Need Funds *[BANGKOK POST 12 Jun]* 62
Bangkok Recognizes Cambodian Election Results *[BANGKOK POST 12 Jun]* 63
Khmer Bandits Ransom Villagers; Weapons Seized *[MATICHON 12 Jun]* 63
Commander: Army Never Supported Khmer Rouge *[Bangkok TV]* 64
Army Commander Leaves for PRC Visit 13-20 Jun *[Bangkok TV]* 64
Foreign Minister Departs for Europe 12 Jun *[BANGKOK POST 12 Jun]* 64
Paper Interviews Chat Phatthana's Kon Thappharangsi *[THE NATION 13 Jun]* 64
Navy Eastern Seaboard Defense Strategy Described *[PRACHACHAT BUSINESS 13-16 Jun]* 65

Vietnam

CPV Central Committee Holds Fifth Plenum *[Hanoi International]* 66
 Do Muoi Speech, Part One *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
 Do Muoi Speech, Part Two *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
 Plenum Issues Communique *[Hanoi Radio]* 71

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Keating Appoints Key Adviser as Ambassador to U.S. *[AFP]* 73
Transport Minister on Airline Dispute With U.S. *[AFP]* 73
 Minister Optimistic on Ending Dispute *[Melbourne International]* 73
Evans Leaves on Start of European Tour *[AFP]* 74
Canberra Not Changing Import Rule on Pacific Nations *[Melbourne International]* 74

Japan

Tokyo To 'Simplify' G-7 Summit Proceedings

OW1206072393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—The government has decided to simplify proceedings at the Tokyo summit in July of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers to give participants more time to engage in substantial discussions on pending issues, government sources said Saturday. The sources said this will be done in part by limiting official statements to be issued at the summit to possibly only two—political and economic—declarations.

They said a broad agreement has been reached on the proceedings of the summit, set for July 7-9, at preparatory meetings held by personal representatives of the leaders of the seven countries. According to the agreement, the summit will officially open with a welcoming ceremony at the Geihinkan Government Guesthouse shortly after noon July 7, the sources said.

A political declaration will be adopted at a meeting July 8 and an economic statement July 9, they said.

The summit will be attended by leaders of the G-7 nations—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. It will also be attended by leaders of the European Community (EC).

The summit will be followed by a session of "the G-7 Plus One" to discuss western aid to Russia, the sources said. Russian President Boris Yeltsin is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on July 8 to attend the postsummit meeting, they said.

Most participants, including U.S. President Bill Clinton, are due in Tokyo on July 6 to hold bilateral talks in preparation for the summit, the sources said. They said Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will meet Clinton on July 6 in a bid to reach an agreement on a new framework for Japan-U.S. trade and adjust views on macroeconomic issues.

Representatives of the two countries opened talks in Washington on Friday to hammer out agreements on the framework.

Miyazawa will also hold a Japan-EC summit with EC President Jacques Delors of France and Chairman Jean-Luc Dehaene, who is prime minister of Belgium, the sources said.

Miyazawa will also meet Yeltsin the same day, they said. Yeltsin and Clinton are set to hold a meeting July 9.

The sources said the welcoming ceremony, which lasted over three hours at the previous Tokyo summit, will be shortened to less then one hour this year.

To Deploy Over 30,000 Police for Summit

OW1406085293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan will mobilize some 30,000 policemen for security of the Tokyo summit of Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized countries set for July 7-9, the head of the Tokyo metropolitan police department said Monday.

In a luncheon with reporters at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, Tadao Ando, superintendent general of the metropolitan police, said the Tokyo police department will deploy 26,000 police, roughly 65 percent of its total law enforcement, for security during the summit.

An additional 4,000 officers from prefectural police headquarters throughout the country will also join security operations in Tokyo for the summit which comprises leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. The same number of police were mobilized for the previous Tokyo summit in 1986.

Ando said there is a possible threat that leftists and rightists will try to disrupt the summit. In particular, right-wingers strongly oppose the participation of Russian President Boris Yeltsin in the international conference, he said. Rightists have demanded over the years that Moscow return four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island. The Soviet Army seized the islands during the closing days of World War II.

Yeltsin has postponed twice a planned visit to Japan since last September, when he cited as his reason for the first postponement increased pressure from Japan to solve the bilateral territorial dispute. He canceled the second planned trip, saying the setting of schedule was "difficult technically."

Ultraleftists have threatened to disrupt the conference possibly by resorting to such maneuvers as launching projectiles at government officials' residences, he said.

Tokyo To Accept 36% Tariff Cuts on Farm Goods

OW1206092193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Japan will accept a GATT proposal for an average 36 percent cut in tariffs on farm products, government sources said Saturday. The decision will apply to about 1,400 items of farm produce, including processed goods but excluding rice, the sources said.

Disclosure of the decision followed a recent concessional proposal by the United States on reducing tariffs on textile imports. The move will pave the way for a far-reaching agreement on market access in the ongoing Uruguay Round of world trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Japan earlier offered to cut tariffs on farm imports, with the exception of rice, by an average 30 percent. The sources said Japan disclosed the decision at quadrilateral trade talks held in Paris earlier this month among Canada, the European Community, the U.S. and Japan.

Tariff cuts averaging 36 percent on farm imports were incorporated in the final proposal set forth by GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel to break an impasse in the Uruguay Round of farm trade talks.

Japan's decision, coupled with the U.S. move, raised the possibility of progress in major industrial countries' efforts to iron out a market-access package for approval by the leaders of the Group of Seven economic powers at the Tokyo summit in early July, the sources said.

They said tariff reduction on crucial items will be held to a low 15 percent, while that on other items will be set above 36 percent.

Mieno Rules Out Rate Cut To Defend Dollar

OW1406082293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Yasushi Mieno on Monday ruled out the possibility of cutting the official discount rate to defend the U.S. dollar from collapsing against the yen.

Mieno, however, told a press conference the central bank will continue to monitor the effects of the yen's appreciation on business sentiment in Japan and will consider various measures should the yen's rise begin to affect the economy. The discount rate currently stands at 2.5 percent per year, the lowest level in history.

The dollar, after plummeting 1.12 yen from Friday's close in Tokyo, ended Monday's trading at an historic low of 105.20 yen. The yen has powerfully advanced against the dollar in spite of repeated claims by Japanese officials the Group of Seven (G-7) major economies will step into the currency market to stabilize the rates. Mieno again stressed Monday that such a cooperative stance among the G-7 countries has not receded.

The governor, nevertheless, said the yen's recent appreciation came at a bad time, when the nation's economy is struggling to recover from a de facto recession. He said he will be looking closely at the positive effects of the yen's climb and the negative aspects such as deflationary pressures.

The BOJ announced Friday its quarterly "tankan" business survey for May in which the decline of business sentiment that began in November 1989 stopped for the first time, as the index of confidence remained at the same level as the previous poll in February. "Decline of business conditions has come to a halt," Mieno said. "But we still do not see any evidence [words indistinct] clearly back recovery of private sector demand."

Therefore, Mieno said the economy has not "bottomed out," since according to the central bank's definition, the term is applied when business conditions hit bottom and make a rebound toward recovery. He said progress in inventory positions contributed to improving confidence reflected in the tankan, but there are also uncertain elements left, such as the downward revision of sales outlooks and continously cautious plans for capital spending.

Referring to Japan's mounting trade surplus, Mieno said the nation needs to achieve sustainable growth led by domestic demand, while working to open up its market for imports. But he said Japan has already taken measures to spur domestic demand and should monitor developments rather than taking any additional steps.

He also said the problem of external imbalance is not an issue of one country alone, suggesting efforts be mde by Japan's trading partners as well.

Tokyo To Coordinate With U.S. To Contain Yen

OW1406112093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—A senior Finance Ministry official said Monday a further rise in the yen will be checked by joint actions by financial authorities in Japan and the United States.

The official, who asked not to be named, said, "Monetary authorities in Japan and the U.S. agreed the yen's recent advance is too rapid."

"A further rise will trigger appropriate steps," the official said, indicating yen-selling, dollar-buying intervention. Propelled by a persistent perception that to cut Japan's colossal trade surplus, a higher yen must be maintained, the dollar plunged about 15 percent against the yen this year to hit a another record low of 105.20 yen at the close of Tokyo dealings Monday.

Dollar Hits Postwar Low Despite Intervention

OW1406024193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0214 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—The dollar dived to a postwar low against the yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday as investors jettisoned the U.S. currency on faded expectations of higher U.S. interest rates. The market flouted the Bank of Japan's hectic efforts to support the dollar, dragging down the currency to as low as 105.40 yen by 10 A.M.

The central bank was buying the dollar in a seemingly vain attempt to stem the yen's further advance, market sources said. The dollar, after opening at 105.85 yen, down 0.47 yen from Friday's Tokyo close, was changing hands between 105.40 yen and 105.85 yen by 10.00 A.M.

The renewed downslide of the dollar came as market anticipation of credit tightening in the U.S. receded, prompting institutional investors with long or overbought dollar positions to sell dollars, dealers said.

The U.S. producer price index announced Friday showed that inflationary pressure in the U.S. is weaker than expected, thereby dampening widespread expectations of higher U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

Institutional investors, who had actively bought dollars before the Friday announcement of the price data, scrambled to sell their holdings, a dealer said. "Pressure to buy the yen built up before the figures were released," said a dealer at a trust bank.

A major commercial bank dealer said, "the market is again zeroing in on the huge trade imbalance between Japan and the U.S." Senior officials of the two countries met over weekend in Washington to hammer out a new agenda to reduce Japan's towering trade surplus with the U.S., but failed to reach any agreement.

"The market was left with the impression that an important option for solving the trade issue is after all the yen's strength," said another dealer at a major commercial bank. Japese exporters were lowering the rates at which they order sales of the dollar, dealers said.

Clinton's Comments on Mondale, Trade Cited

Terms Mondale 'Well-Qualified'

OW1106160993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1539 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Washington, June 11 KYODO—President Bill Clinton on Friday nominated former Vice President Walter Mondale as the new U.S. ambassador to Japan.

"Fritz Mondale has devoted his entire life to serving our nation and building bonds of understanding around the world," Clinton said in announcing the nomination at a morning ceremony at the White House. He has earned the right to be considered extraordinarily well-qualified to be given the task of enhancing our relationship with Japan and projecting American leadership in Asia and the Pacific region," Clinton said.

The nomination coincided with the start of potentially acrimonious negotiations between the two countries on how to redefine their trade relations. By appointing a former vice president as ambassador to Tokyo and personally announcing the nomination, Clinton demonstrated the importance he attaches to Washington's ties with Japan, now troubled by persistent squabbles over trade issues.

Clinton, who has called for a results-oriented trade policy for Japan, insists that his trade agenda is not meant to antagonize Tokyo. "I think I probably have more pure admiration for Japan and what they do right and well than any person who has ever held this job," Clinton told a business group Wednesday [9 June] in defending his tough trade policy on Japan.

Mondale, 65, served as vice president under Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981. Mondale ran for president in 1984 on the Democratic ticket but was badly drubbed by Ronald Reagan.

Political analysts attributed his unsuccessful presidential bid partly to his honesty as a politician. He told voters that a tax increase was inevitable to cut the nation's deficit.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School, Mondale rose quickly in Democratic politics in his home state of Minnesota, becoming the state's attorney general at the age of 32 and an elected senator four years later. Mondale is expected to have easy sailing in the Senate confirmation process but is not expected to take up his post in Tokyo before the Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations, set for July 7 to 9.

While explaining how qualified Mondale is as his ambassador to Japan, Clinton said that he had given Mondale the tough job of addressing "our often-troubled economic relationship. The economic pillar of our relationship needs some repairs," he said.

Mondale also told the audience of U.S.-Japan relations, "our destinies have become inseparable. We share a fundamental interdependence" despite economic rivalries, Mondale said.

Clinton pledged to "sustain our security commitment" with Japan, in apparent reference to the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty that has empowered the U.S. forces to station its air, ground and naval forces in bases in Japan. "This alliance has supported 50 years of peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific," the President said.

"There is no more important bilateral relationship in the world than that which exists between the United States and Japan," Clinton declared, echoing an often-repeated pet phrase used by former U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield.

Clinton added quickly in a bouncing voice that Mansfield was present in the audience gathered in the White House garden. "It is moving to recall that then Vice President Fritz Mondale swore in another ambassador to Japan who came from the Senate and served with tremendous distinction, Ambassador Mike Mansfield," Clinton said.

Mansfield is known for his services in alleviating antagonism and difficulties in the trade field that threatened to sour bilateral ties with Tokyo. During his years in Tokyo, he won broad-based respect from the Japanese political and economic community.

Mondale's nomination won kudos from the entire political spectrum in Washington. "I think he will do a very job," former Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater told a television talk on Cable News Network.

The U.S. State Department was enthusiastic about Mondale's nomination. "I think that is a reflection of the importance we attach to this relationship" with Japan, one senior State Department official said.

Discusses New Trade 'Framework'

OW1106163793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1606 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Washington, June 11 KYODO—President Bill Clinton said Friday he is hopeful that Japan and the United States will reach agreement on how to fix their troubled economic ties. "I think we've got a real shot to reach an agreement here," Clinton told reporters after nominating former Vice President Walter Mondale as the new ambassador to Japan.

Clinton made the remarks as senior Japanese and U.S. officials met at the State Department for two days of talks to hammer out a new framework for negotiations to tackle trade problems between the two countries.

Heading the Japanese delegation is Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura. The U.S. team is led by W. Bowman Cutter, deputy presidential assistant for economic policy.

Speaking at a White House ceremony to announce Mondale's nomination, Clinton touched on the strained trade relations with Japan and said the two countries need to reassess their overall ties in a post-cold war world. "The economic pillar of our relationship needs some repair," he said.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen hosted a breakfast for the two delegations and said he hopes the talks will be constructive in remedying "asymmetries" in trade and economic relations between the two countries.

U.S. and Japanese officials said the sub-ministerial talks are intended to establish a new framework for the two nations to address bilateral trade issues stemming from Japan's massive and increasing trade surplus with the U.S. However, the two sides have laid out different and potentially conflicting goals for the meeting.

Senior U.S. Administration officials told reporters earlier this week that Washington wants Japan to slash its towering trade surplus—which totaled 130 billion dollars worldwide last year—by half over a "reasonable period of time."

Japanese officials have conceded that the size of the Japanese trade surplus is politically and economically unsustainable but objected to setting any numerical targets. Numerical benchmarks, the Japanese insist, violate the spirit of free trade.

The U.S. also wants to engage Japan in talks aimed at easing the entry of foreign goods and services into the Japanese market and marking the progress through quantitative yardsticks.

U.S. officials argue that Washington needs to take a "new approach" to trade with Japan since the Japanese run a trade surplus not only with the U.S. but also with all major industrial countries in the world.

The meeting this week is the first working-level contact between the two countries since Clinton and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa agreed at their summit meeting on April 16 to set up the new framework of trade relations.

U.S. officials have invited chief executives of Ford Motor Co., Apple Computer Inc., The AIG Group, Motorola Corp. and Tenneco Inc. for a meeting with the Japanese delegation over dinner Friday.

After this week's meeting, the two sides are expected to meet in Tokyo June 27-28 to work out an agreement on the new framework in time for Clinton and Miyazawa to announce it when they meet in Tokyo for the summit meeting of the group of seven industrial nations.

Government Plans Counterproposal Trade Offer

OW1206111393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Japan will propose monitoring a set of "reference indicators" to gauge progress in reducing its trade surplue in bilateral talks with the United States, government sources said Saturday . The proposal will be Tokyo's counter-offer to Washington's call for setting numerical targets for redressing the huge, chronic trade imbalance between the two economic giants, the sources said.

The indicators that Japan will offer to monitor include statistics useful for measuring the domestic demand growth, such as the current-account balance, the ratio of manufactured goods to the total imports, the private sector investments and consumptions, according to the sources.

But Japan will refuse to set any numerical targets on these indexes, they said. Tokyo is also opposed to including any market shares in the yardsticks.

In the Friday talks in Washington to fashion a new framework for a bilateral trade relationship, the U.S. urged Japan to commit to some quantitative targets like cutting its current account surplus to 1 to 2 percent of the gross domestic product and boosting its imports of manufactured goods by about a third.

Japan rejected the U.S. request, arguing that such steps would fly in the face of the spirit of free trade, and the two sides only agreed to meet again later this month in Tokyo to continue the talks.

Japan is already sounding out the U.S. response to its new proposal, the sources said, adding that the U.S. is still sticking to numerical targets.

Japan's new proposal is aimed at refusing the U.S. call for specific targets while avoiding further souring the bilateral trade tie, they said.

"The whole talks are designed to prevent the trade issue escalating into a political issue," a senior Foreign Ministry official said. "Japan once set voluntarily a goal of reducing the surplus to below 2 percent of the gross national product."

Tokyo Source: DPRK Test-Fired Scud Missiles

SK1106233493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2212 GMT 11 Jun 93

[By correspodent Yu Kyun from Tokyo]

[Text] A Japanese Government source said that in addition to No. 1 Nodong missile with a range of 1,000 km, North Korea has also test-fired various kinds of missiles such as the Scud-B with a range of 300 kilometers, and the Scud-C with a range of 500 km.

DPRK Ships' Positions Off Coast Confirmed

OW1206123593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Two North Korean naval vessels were in the central part of the Sea of Japan in late May, Japan's Defense Agency said Saturday, speculating that the ships were observing tests of Pyongyang's new medium-range missile. The agency released pictures of the two ships which a Maritime Self-Defense Force patrol plane spotted at about noon on May 29 in waters about 350 kilometers off Noto Peninsula in central Japan.

The ships, a 1,500 ton-class frigate and a 500 ton-class minesweeper, were moored in the area about 30 kilometers apart for more than one day, agency officials said. They said the patrol plane also spotted several other North Korean warships north of the frigate and minesweeper.

Agency sources said the vessels were undoubtedly monitoring the test launch of a new North Korean missile capable of reaching western Japan.

Japanese Government sources said Friday that Pyongyang has developed and test fired the Nodong-1 missile which has an estimated range of 1,000 kilometers. The sources said the missile traveled only 500 kilometers in the test but is capable of hitting Osaka from the northern half of the Korean peninsula. North Korea reportedly plans to extend the range of the missile to 1,300 kilometers.

Military analysts said there have long been rumors that North Korea has developed a missile based on the former Soviet Union's Scud-C and that it would be sold to Iran for oil and foreign currency.

DA: DPRK 'Appears' To Have Tested Missile

OW1406081293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—North Korea appears to have conducted a new, 500-range-kilometer missile test in the Sea of Japan in late May, the Defense Agency said Monday. The agency said Pyongyang launched the missile on May 29.

Japanese Government sources said last Friday that Pyongyang has developed and test fired the Nodong-1 missile, which has an estimated range of 1,000 kilometers.

The sources said the missile traveled only 500 kilometers in the test, but is capable of hitting Osaka from the northern half of the Korean peninsula. North Korea reportedly plans to extend the range of the missile to 1,300 kilometers.

Foreign Ministry 'Sources' on DPRK Issue

OW1206035093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Japan on Saturday welcomed North Korea's decision to suspend its withdrawal from an international nuclear treaty but plans to continue pressing for inspections of its suspected nuclear facilities, Foreign Ministry sources said.

The announcement made in a joint statement with the United States in New York on Friday enables North Korea to stay in the framework of the international community, the sources said. Since the statement failed to specify if inspections would go ahead, the situation surrounding North Korea's alleged nuclear developments "only returned to the point" when it declared it will pull out of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, they said.

The Japanese Government intends to closely watch U.S.-North Korea talks to see whether any progress will be made on inspections and will continue to press Pyongyang about them through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations.

Tokyo also plans to hold talks as early as possible with the United States and South Korea to discuss the matter.

North Korea announced in New York after four rounds of talks with U.S. officials that it will "suspend as long as it considers necessary the effectuation of its withdrawal" from the 153-nation treaty. The announcement came just hours before the withdrawal was due to take effect.

North Korea declared March 12 it will pull out of the treaty in protest to IAEA demands for inspections of two sites suspected of being nuclear waste facilities that could provide evidence of an alleged secret nuclear weapons development program.

Pyongyang has maintained the two sites are military facilities unrelated to its nuclear program but the IAEA suspects they may store more plutonium than North Korea has admitted it has extracted from reprocessed nuclear waste.

Muto Welcomes Withdrawal Suspension

OW1206112493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Gifu, June 12 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto on Saturday welcomed North Korea's announcement that it will suspend its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Muto, speaking at a news conference in Gifu in central Japan, said that the withdrawal "will greatly help ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and in East Asia."

He said that Japan appreciates U.S. efforts to persuade Pyongyang to stick with the international nonnuclear pact.

Earlier Saturday, Foreign Ministry sources said Japan plans to continue pressing North Korea to accept international inspections of its suspected nuclear facilities.

After four rounds of talks in New York with the United States, North Korea announced Friday that it will "suspend as long as it considers necessary the effectuation of its withdrawal" from the 153-nation treaty. The ministry sources said North Korea's announcement paves the way for Pyongyang to stay in the framework of the international community.

Since a U.S.-North Korean joint statement failed to specify if inspections would go ahead, the situation surrounding North Korea's alleged nuclear development "only returned to the point" when it declared it will pull out of the NPT, they said.

Japan intends to closely monitor U.S.-North Korean talks to see whether any progress will be made on inspections and will continue to press Pyongyang about opening up the facilities through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations, the sources said.

Tokyo also plans to hold talks as early as possible with the United States and South Korea to discuss the matter, they said.

Turning to Japan's financial contribution to the United Nations on aid to Cambodia, Muto said a decision on how to use the fund will be left to the world body.

Government sources said Saturday an international meeting in Phnom Penh next week will decide on a 20-30 million dollar contribution for the U.N. peacekeeping mission in Cambodia until a new government is formed in the country. The sum will cover three months of salary payments for civil servants, troops and policemen, they said.

Japan is considering providing 3 to 4 million dollars separately for emergency food and daily necessities, the sources said.

Muto said the financial assistance will not only cover salary payments but contribute to stabilizing the livelihoods of the Cambodian people.

Dailies Urge DPRK To Dispel Nuclear Doubts

OW1306033593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japan's major national dailies on Sunday urged North Korea to dispel suspicions about its nuclear capability following its decision to suspend its withdrawal from the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Four mass-circulation dailies—the ASAHI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN and NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN—said in editorial comments they were relieved by Pyongyang's declaration on Friday [11 June] at the end of high-level North Korea-U.S. talks in New York. But they noted that North Korea has not accepted international inspections of suspected nuclear facilities.

The newspapers analyzed North Korea in the context of U.S. assurances against the use of nuclear weapons, mutual respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in its internal affairs.

The four influential newspapers welcomed Washington's practical position toward North Korea. In addition, they said Pyongyang should now show its sincerity. The ASAHI and YOMIURI urged North Korea to resume talks with South Korea about mutual nuclear inspections.

Meanwhile, ASAHI said, "What is most necessary for heir apparent Kim Chong-il (President Kim Il-song's son) is to secure the people's trust by showing concrete results in the economic reconstruction of the country."

"It is essential to obtain the cooperation of Japan and South Korea for economic reconstruction," the paper said. "If North Korea sticks to a nuclear development program, it will only help to cause further deterioration of critical economic conditions and threaten the survival of the existing structure."

The YOMIURI and MAINICHI called on North Korea to immediately stop playing with the "nuclear" card. The MAINICHI said, "North Korea's leadership will be able to save face after bowing to U.S. pressure if it rejoins the international nuclear pact and accepts nuclear inspections."

The YOMIURI said, "If North Korea continues to play the nuclear card, economic sanctions will be considered."

The NIHON KEIZAI said, "An indecisive stance will give enough time for North Korea to develop nuclear arms. North Korea's rejection of nuclear inspections cannot be neglected forever."

The ASAHI, YOMIURI and NIHON KEIZAI also expressed concern that North Korea has been testing a new midrange missile that could strike Japan. The ASAHI said such behavior is offensive to the Japanese people.

The YOMIURI said, "North Korea's nuclear issue as well as its missile issue threatens to the post-cold war international order in northeastern Asia." [sentence as received]

Muto To Visit Seoul for Talk With Counterpart

OW1406050093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0435 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Foreign Minister Kabun Muto will visit Seoul from June 29 to 30 for talks with his South Korean counterpart, Han Sung-chu, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday. The talks will focus on North Korea's refusal to admit special international inspections of two suspected nuclear facilities and former Korean "comfort women," who were forced to serve in Japanese frontline brothels during World War II.

The last bilateral talks at foreign ministerial-level were held at the end of March when Han met then Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe in Tokyo. Muto will also pay a courtesy call on President Kim Yong-sam, the officials said.

Envoy on Tokyo Becoming UNSC Permanent Member

OW1206041693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] New York, June 11 KYODO—Japan should become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council so the world body can make a more effective contribution to the international community, Japan's UN envoy indicated Friday. Yoshio Hatano, ambassador to the UN, said in an interview that whether or not Japan can get a permanent seat on the council depends to some degree on Tokyo's will.

Hatano's comments come as UN member nations prepare to submit proposals for reform of the world body and three days after U.S. Ambassador to the UN Madeleine Albright called for granting permanent Security Council seats to Japan and Germany.

"From our point of view, the UN Security Council has to operate more effectively," Hatano said. He said one of the main challenges the council faces is defending its legitimacy by "fulfilling the requests" of developing countries.

Nations have until the end of this month to submit reform proposals, and the UN is expected to produce a report on the matter this fall. Since its inception in 1945, Hatano said, the UN has undergone very limited changes.

On North Korea, Hatano said Pyongyang's refusal to permit further international inspections of suspected nuclear facilities is "a global problem."

North Korea announced Friday after talks with the United States it will suspend its decision to withdraw from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty over the inspection demands.

Hatano, speaking before the announcement, stressed the North Korean nuclear issue is not a matter solely between Washington and Pyongyang. "How Japan would deal with the issue is an important factor, but not a decisive factor," he said.

UN To Ship 100 More Vehicles to Mozambique

OW1106102593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Okayama, June 11 KYODO—The United Nations has decided to ship another 100 vehicles to Mozambique on June 18 from the group that have been stored in Okayama Prefecture, western Japan, trade house officials said Friday. The U.N. informed Kinsho-Mataichi Corp., a medium-sized Japanese trading company, of the decision, the company officials said.

A total of 850 vehicles were purchased by the U.N. through Kinsho-Mataichi last August for election monitoring in Cambodia.

After 100 of the [word indistinct] were shipped to Cambodia as scheduled and 45 were resold to others, Foreign Ministry officials said 705 were left sitting in a car lot in Kurashiki, Okayama Prefecture, for more than six months.

On June 5, the U.N. shipped 111 vehicles to Mozambique and it had planned to send another 106 vehicles to Somalia soon, but the remaining 488 had not been designated for use.

The shipment of an additional 100 vehicles will leave 388 in Okayama, and the U.N. only plans to another 20 units more for peacekeeping operations in the Middle East. Kinsho-Mataichi officials said the U.N. is considering selling the remainder to southeast Asian or African nations.

Firms Buy Russian Fast-Breeder Reactor Data

OW1106113993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Japan Atomic Power Co. (JAPC) has purchased from Russia technical data for fiscal 1992 on a prototype fast-breeder reactor for some 120 million yen, company officials told KYODO News

Service on Friday. The officials said JAPC wants to use the technical data as a reference for its plan to build a demonstration fast-breeder reactor in Japan.

Russia started researching fast-breeder reactors in 1949 and currently has the world's largest prototype plant, called BN-600, with output capacity of 600,000 kilowatts, and also some other smaller pilot and prototype reactors. The purchased data is from the BN-600, and the company is also negotiating to buy fiscal 1993 data, the officials said.

JAPC is a joint venture of Japan's nine electric power companies and other concerns.

"There are many useful data, including records on measures taken during an actual leakage of sodium," an official of the Federation of Electric Power Companies said. Sodium is used as coolant in the reactor.

Japan is one of the few major industrialized nations still actively promoting fast-breeder reactor projects, considering it the most promising technology for recycling plutonium. Many other nations are abandoning such projects due to cost and safety reasons.

Fast-breeder reactors use plutonium as a fuel, and in the process utilize uranium placed in the reactor to produce more plutonium than it consumes.

In Japan, the government-backed Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. plans to run the nation's first prototype reactor, called Monju, on its first critical testing as early as in autumn. Monju has a capacity of 280,000 kilowatts.

But a demonstration reactor is still under study with an aim to start building it in the latter half of the 1990s.

Moscow Agrees on Flatfish Fishing in Okhotsk Sea

OW1106102493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Japan and Russia have agreed to keep unchanged the terms of Japanese flatfish fishing operations in international waters in the Sea of Okhotsk, the Fisheries Agency said Friday. Japanese and Russian delegates exchanged notes Thursday [10 June] on the agreement, which came in bilateral negotiations held through the diplomatic channel, Fisheries Agency officials said.

The delegates also agreed to hold a bilateral conference of scientists next autumn in Russia on marine resources in the waters.

Five nations held a meeting with Russia in Moscow from late May to early June after the Supreme Soviet in April adopted a resolution banning fishing operations in the waters. The meeting agreed to cut Chinese, South Korean and Polish catches of Alaska pollack in the waters through next October by 25 percent from the present levels. Japan has not engaged in Alaska pollack fishing in the waters since 1990.

Transport Searched by Ship in East China Sea

OW1206081693 Naha NHK Radio in Japanese 2212 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] A fish transport ship from Nagasaki Prefecture was searched last night by a unidentified ship off Kume Island in the East China Sea, but none of the crew aboard the fish transport ship were injured. According to a message sent by the fish transport ship to the 11th Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters, the 149 ton-No. 26 Jounmaru, a fish transport ship from Nagasaki Prefecture, was approached by an unidentified ship as it waited for a transshipment of fish from Japanese fishing boats 350 km west of Kume Island in the East China Sea. Seven or eight Oriental men, including two men clad in reddish uniforms and equipped with automatic rifles, boarded the fish transport ship and returned to their ship after questioning the crew about the transshipment of fish and searching the ship for about 30 minutes. The crew aboard the fish transport ship were not injured. The unidentified ship was an ash-colored 20-ton high-speed boat with a crew of about 20 aboard. The 11th Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters plans to send a patrol boat to the site to gather details on the circumstances surrounding the incident from the crew of the fish transport ship.

Court Suspends Sentences of 42 Illegal Chinese

OW1106111793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Kagoshima, June 11 KYODO—The Kagoshima District Court Friday handed down suspended sentences for 42 Chinese for illegally entering Japan in March.

One of the defendants, Huang Wenbin, 25, from China's Fujian Province, who re-entered after being deported to China for illegal stay in February, was given a one-year imprisonment sentence suspended for four years. The other 41 defendants were sentenced to 10-month imprisonment with a three-year suspension.

The Chinese were immediately sent to a detention center in Omura, Nagasaki Prefecture following the ruling. They will soon be deported to China together with another 85 Chinese who had been tried earlier in the same case along with a number of minors who were not indicted.

The group of 145 people was seized April 3 aboard a Japanese fishing vessel in the waters off Kagoshima Prefecture in southern Japan.

Due to the high number of the people involved in the case—123 Chinese and four Vietnamese—the defendants were divided into 18 groups and tried by three judges in separate trials. The trials Friday were the last to be held.

According to the ruling, the Chinese and Vietnamese left China's Zhejiang Province on March 30 aboard a Chinese fishing boat and on April 1 transferred to the Japanese vessel, the No. 38 Nagato Maru, some 400 kilometers west of Bonotsu, Kagoshima Prefecture.

In connection with the case, seven Japanese, all members of crime syndicates, were arrested and indicted for violation of immigration laws. Trials have begun for six of the seven defendants.

Tokyo To Aid UN Relief in Former Yugoslavia

OW1106103393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Japan will contribute 10 million dollars to assist United Nations relief operations in the former Yugoslavia, focusing on Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. The funds will be offered to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which is conducting relief operations for estimated 3.8 million people afflicted by the conflicts in the Balkans.

Japan's new contribution comes in response to the UNHCR's appeal to donor nations in March for a 370 million dollars to cover the period between April and December.

Officials said 1 million dollars will be used to purchase food for the airdrop operation being carried out mainly by the United States with the primary aim of feeding Muslim populations in besieged areas of Bosnia.

Japan's latest contribution brings its financial aid for relief operations in the former Yugoslavia to 51.1 million dollars.

Tokyo Hails Restored Democracy in Guatemala

OW1106103493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Japan on Friday hailed the restoration of democratic rule in Guatemala and ended its suspension of new economic aid to the Central American country.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sadaaki Numata told reporters Japan welcomes the inauguration of human rights activist Ramiro de Leon Carpio as Guatemala's new president. He said Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa sent a congratulatory telegram to De Leon expressing Japan's "continued support for Guatemala's democratization efforts."

Guatemala has in recent years been pursuing representative democracy after decades of repressive military rule.

Japan declared on June 1 it would not offer new development aid to Guatemala. The move followed the assumption of near-dictatorial powers the previous month by then President Jorge Serrano, who was subsequently deposed and fled to Panama.

In 1992, Japan disbursed 10.5 million dollars in Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Guatemala in the form of outright grants and technical cooperation projects.

Council Proposes Principles for Political Reform

OW1206092293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—A private ad hoc council proposed Saturday fundamental principles for Japan's political reform, calling for introducing a new election system and reinforcing a cabinet function. The proposals are aimed at overhauling Japan's postwar political and administrative systems so that they can be suited for the coming 21st century, the council said.

The council, known as the committee for the promotion of political reform, is headed by Masao Kamei and is made up of the nation's industry, labor and media leaders.

Since its inauguration in April 1992, the council made numerous proposals. Saturday's principles are a compilation of several new proposals and all of its previous proposals.

The principles were announced when tensions between the ruling and opposition parties began increasing following prospects for a compromise bill on election reform reportedly grew dim in the current Diet session that will end June 20.

Bringing a new parliamentary government to the nation, the council advocates the creation of a brand new House of Councillors which play a restraint and complement role toward the House of Representatives.

The lower house is defined by the council as a place to build government basis where debates between ruling and opposition parties take place.

The upper house, instead, is required to make proposals on broad policies concerning cabinet and national politics.

For innovating election systems in the lower house, the council proposed that 300 seats be elected from single-seat districts and 200 by proportional representation in order to establish a loosely structured two-party system. But the upper house members should be limited to a total of 94 which will be allotted to 47 prefectures by two each, it said.

On reforming the cabinet system, the council proposed the present cabinet secretariat should be reorganized to one that can exercise political leadership against the bureaucracy.

It calls for establishing a "cabinet budget bureau" under the direct control of the prime minister that will bestow all rights concerning the national budget.

Also, the council proposed setting up several vice ministerial posts dealing with specific issues in place of current parliamentary and administrative vice ministers. The cabinet meetings will be, therefore, a place for adjusting policies among ministries and agencies, and holding "cabinet committee" meetings are possible if necessary, the council said.

As to decentralization, the council urged a transformation of central government organizations to ones more responsible for planning in international issues rather than coping with domestic problems.

The transparency is also needed between the central and local governments after decentralization is thoroughly accomplished, it said.

Miyazawa Views Ways To Integrate Party Views

OW1406083193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday made his last ditch suggestions for hammering out the ruling party's compromise plan on electoral reform despite slim chances of getting reform bills passed in the current Diet session due to end later this month.

Assuring the party's top leaders that he will take the initiative, Miyazawa said he wants them to continue efforts to get a package of four bills through the Diet by the end of the 150-day session on June 20, party officials said. Prospects for the bills's passage are not good, political observers said. Miyazawa said earlier he would get the Diet approval of bills in order to regain voters' confidence in politics in the aftermath of payoff scandals which have resulted in the arrest and indictment of influential conservative political leader Shin Kanemaru.

Meanwhile, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama told Miyazawa Sunday night that it is almost impossible for him to compile the party's compromise electoral reform plan, the officials said. In addition, Kajiyama was quoted as saying, "Japan is not a dictatorial nation," adding that the prime minister will not be able to make an informed decision by ignoring the various views on the electoral reform plan.

Kajiyama, in a lecture to financial leaders at a Tokyo hotel on Monday morning, reiterated the difficulties of getting the bills through the Diet session before it ends. To do so, he hinted that the LDP would consider the bills in an extraordinary Diet session this autumn.

Kajiyama also said the ruling party should carry out comprehensive, full-fledged political reform if the party wins the House of Councillors election in 1995. He said it is essential for political reforms to be implemented on a precondition of the ruling party enjoying a majority both in the 252-seat upper house and the 511-seat House of Representatives.

The 252-seat upper house currently is dominated by the opposition despite the LDP enjoying a comfortable majority in the lower house.

Over the last few weeks, LDP legislators have been divided over whether to stick to the party's proposed single-seat constituencies system—one of the four political reform bills and a stumbling block toward the party's unified policy on political reform.

The party legislators have three different views on the lower house electoral reform bill: Keep current multiseat constituencies, shift the multiseat constituencies into the party proposed single-seat constituencies and make a compromise with the opposition. In early April, the ruling party presented the Diet with a package of four political reform bills, which among other things called for introducing single-seat constituencies, which will allocate 500 seats to the lower house by cutting 11 from the current 511 in the house.

In related developments, Japan's largest opposition party leader Sadao Yamahana has suggested submitting a no-confidence motion to the Diet session. In a meeting of top party leaders, Yamahana, chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), said, "Prime Minister Miyazawa will have to owe a big political responsibility unless the political reform bills are gotten through the current Diet session," adding he is wondering whether the party should submit the no-confidence motion to the Diet session.

The country's two largest opposition parties, the SDP and Komeito, made a counterproposal on an electoral system to cut the total seats of the lower house from the current 512 to 500, which will comprise 200 single-seat constituencies and 300 seats of proportional representation. But the opposition parties made a compromise after a private council proposed a plan in mid-April to bridge the gap between them and the LDP.

On June 2, the SDP, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party presented the Diet with a compromise plan which would combine 275 seats for single-seat constituencies with 225 seats based on a system of proportional representation in each of the country's 47 prefectures.

Komeito Plans Joint Motion Against Miyazawa

OW1406083993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan's No. 2 opposition Komeito on Monday decided to submit to parliament, along with two other major opposition forces, a no-confidence motion against the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, party officials said.

At a meeting of the party leadership, Komeito decided to call on the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) to present a joint motion censuring the Miyazawa cabinet, the officials said. The move came after the ruling Liberal Democratic Party virtually jettisoned the task of overhauling Japan's electoral system during the current Diet session which ends next Sunday.

The SDP, at its leadership meeting, reproached Miyazawa's failure to exert leadership in getting a set of political reform bills on to the statute book during the current sitting, party officials said. Leaders of the SDP then decided to await a response from the LDP to a joint call with Komeito and the DSP for a summit meeting of heads of ruling and opposition parties, the officials said.

Political reform centering on electoral reform has been the center of attention in Japan in the wake of the 1988-1989 Recruit stock-for-favors scandal and the 1992-1993 Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scam.

Further on No-Confidence Move

OW1406131293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Komeito is planning a parliamentary no-confidence motion against the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa for apparently failing to achieve political reform during the current Diet session, party officials said Monday.

Leaders of the No. 2 opposition party discussed seeking support for such a motion from the largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), and also from the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the officials said. Speaking to reporters, SDP Chairman Sadao Yamahana did not commit the No. 1 opposition party to joining Komeito's plan. He only said he is well aware of Komeito's plan.

SDP leaders will discuss the matter in a meeting Tuesday, party officials said. To obtain a unified opposition stand against the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the SDP will call on all noncommunist opposition parties to hold a summit Tuesday or Wednesday, the officials said.

In a meeting Monday, the Komeito leadership denounced Miyazawa for failing to take initiatives to obtain Diet approval of a set of political reform bills during the session that ends Sunday, Komeito officials said.

The LDP has virtually abandoned its bid to enact the reform bills for overhauling the electoral system for the House of Representatives and tightening controls on political funding, LDP sources said.

Many LDP Diet members say the multiseat constituency system is the root of cash-intensive election campaigning particularly because candidates from the LDP's various factions compete with each other in the same electorate. Political reform centering on electoral changes has been the center of attention in Japan in the wake of the Recruit and Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandals.

Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa said at a news conference Monday, "If the LDP neither implements political reform nor extends the current Diet session, Prime Minister and LDP President Miyazawa deserves to face a no-confidence vote."

Ichikawa said Komeito will also move to seek views from the public, indicating the party is ready for the dissolution of the lower house for a general election. He also expressed hope reform-minded legislators within the LDP will throw their weight behind an opposition alliance against the Miyazawa cabinet.

Diet Issues Report on Parliamentarians' Assets

OW1406015693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0110 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan's 749 parliamentarians in both houses of the legislature own an average 88.6 million yen worth of personal assets at par value, a Diet report showed Monday. The survey covered cash, deposits, securities, real estate and other forms of properties held by all the Diet members as of January 1, 1993. Twelve of the legislators held over 1 billion yen worth of assets, the report said.

Lawmakers from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) dominated the list with average assets of 132 million yen, roughly three times as much as those held by opposition politicians. With 87 of the top 100 richest lawmakers from the LDP, they altogether held about three-quarters of all the assets of all the politicians.

Parliamentarians from the No. 2 opposition party Komeito held average assets of 53.9 million yen, followed by the 46.7 million yen of those from the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the 42.9 million yen of the leading opposition group, the Social Democratic Party [of Japan, SDPJ] (SDP), and the 15.4 million yen of the Japanese Communist Party.

Takashi Sasagawa, an LDP member in the House of Representatives, topped the list of all legislators with 4.24 billion yen, the report said. Yukio Hatoyama, also an LDP lower house member, placed second with 2.37 billion yen in personal assets, and Eimatsu Takakuwa, a Komeito member in the House of Councillors, ranked third with 2.11 billion yen.

At market values, however, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, an LDP lower house member, may be in effect the wealthiest among the politicians in that he holds land in Tokyo's Shimbashi business district, political analysts said. Kono's par-value assets were placed at 1.17 billion yen, the 11th highest among all the legislators. The amount is the biggest among the 21 members of the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. But

Kono's assets will swell to an estimated 12.4 billion yen in market value, the analysts said.

Unlike a disclosure by cabinet members of all personal assets based on mutual consent among them, the latest publication is in line with a law requiring all parliamentarians to declare their personal assets, which was placed on the statute book late last year.

Under the law, a total of 749 legislators—497 from the lower house and 252 from the upper house—have submitted reports on their personal assets to the Diet. There are 15 vacancies in the 511-seat lower house. But assets held under the names of their spouses and family members, jewelry, precious metals and gold do not have to be declared, and there are no regulations penalizing those giving false reports on their assets.

Against the backdrop of a string of money scandals involving politicians, the legislation requiring all legislators to publicize their assets passed into law during the extraordinary Diet session late last year and went into effect on January 1. The law obligates all lawmakers to report on their assets within 100 days after their terms as parliamentarians start.

Monday's report showed the average amount of assets held by lawmakers in the lower house came to 93.7 million yen and that by legislators in the upper house was 78.5 million yen.

By type of assets, a parliamentarian held an average of 35.5 million yen worth of land, 13.8 million yen in buildings and 39.3 million yen in deposits, the report said.

It added that LDP politicians' assets far surpassed the average per capita assets in almost all the categories. Politicians hold deposits nearly four times as much as those held by ordinary citizens, the report showed. The amount of deposits for a household averages some 10 million yen.

On the other hand, there were nine politicians who said they have no assets to declare. Debts per parliamentarian amounted to 33 million yen.

Leaders of opposition parties lauded the publication of all parliamentarians' personal assets as a first step to prevent political graft, but noted the need for further improvement in the system and overall political ethics.

Hirotaka Akamatsu, secretary general of the SDP, said in a statement that he hopes the system of having legislators declare their personal assets will take hold as a first step for the public to keep an eye on politicians.

Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa said the system and the law should be redressed, if necessary, as part of an effort to nurture public trust in politics.

Calling the publication a move to alleviate the public disgust with politics, Takenori Kanda, chairman of the DSP's Diet Affairs Committee, said his party wants to strive for further establishment of political ethics.

NLA Issues 'White Paper' on Market Trends

OW1106023493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—A quarter of people and firms responding to a survey said they do not expect land to be a profitable investment, reflecting the continuing decline of land prices across Japan, a government "White Paper on Land" released Friday said.

The National Land Agency [NLA] sent surveys to 7,000 residents and 3,000 companies in Tokyo and seven other major cities last December to examine the influence of land prices on people's lives.

Some 21.1 percent of the residents and 23.5 percent of the firms returned answers. Of those answering, 75.5 percent of residents said they still regard land as valuable property but 23.6 percent responded negatively, exceeding the 10.4 percent who gave a similar answer in 1988 when land prices mushroomed in the midst of the "bubble" economy.

The survey showed an identical trend for firms with 25.9 percent responding that land will not make profits as expected, the agency's annual survey on land in fiscal 1992 said.

The average price of new condominiums with 70 square meters sold in 1992 was 56 million yen, reflecting the downswing of land values. Although the figure was 6.6 times the average annual wage of workers, the discrepancy shrunk from 7.7 times the average wage in 1991, the report said.

The White Paper, however, said it will be necessary to pull down land prices further in order to streamline conditions for people to purchase homes more easily. Japan's land prices dropped sharply for two consecutive years in 1991 and 1992 due to the bursting of the economic bubble triggered by speculative trading of lands and stocks.

Agricultural Output Grows 4 Percent in FY92

OW1106102693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0901 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Japan's agricultural output in fiscal 1992 grew 4.0 percent over the previous year because of an increase in rice growing acreage, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries reported Friday.

The ministry also said citrus production, which was damaged by a typhoon in the previous year, has recovered.

The ministry said farm output in fiscal 1993 will remain unchanged from the year before or grow slightly due to increased production of rice and beef.

Citrus production is estimated to decline slightly, it said.

The ministry said producer prices of farm produce in fiscal 1992 dropped 5.9 percent from the preceding year due to the economic slump. The ministry predicted producer prices in fiscal 1993 will be unchanged or up about 2.0 percent over the year before.

North Korea

U.S., DPRK Adopt Joint Statement on Talks

SK1206033093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0300 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Talks between the DPRK and the United States of America were held in New York on 11 June.

At the talks, a joint statement [kongdong songmyong] between the DPRK and the United States of America was adopted.

The joint statement is as follows:

Joint statement of the DPRK and the United States of America:

The government-level talks between the DPRK and the United States of America were held in New York during the period from 2 to 11 June 1993.

A delegation representing the DPRK Government led by Kang Sok-chu, first vice foreign minister, and a delegation representing the U.S. Government led by Robert L. Gallucci, assistant secretary of the state, participated in the talks.

At the talks, the two sides discussed policy-related issues [chongchaekchok munjedul] raised for fundamentally resolving the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula, and expressed support for the North-South Joint Denuclearization Declaration in accordance with the purpose for preventing nuclear proliferation.

The DPRK and the United States of America have reached an agreement on the following principles:

They ensure that they shall not use armed forces, including nuclear weapons, nor threaten each other with such armed forces.

They ensure the denuclearization, peace and security on the Korean peninsula, including a guarantee of impartiality of an overall application of accords [tanbo chogyong]; they will mutually respect the sovereignty of the other side and will not interfere in the other side's domestic affairs.

They support the peaceful reunification of Korea.

According to these principles, the Governments of the DPRK and the United States agreed to continue dialogue based on equality and fairness.

In connection with this, the DPRK government decided to unilaterally and temporarily suspend the effectuation of the withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as long as it considers necessary [iwa kwallyon hayo, choson minjujui inmin konghwaguk chongbunun haekmugi chonpa pangji choyaguro putoui taltoe hyoryogul pilhyohadago injong hanunmankum, ilbangchoguro imsi chongji sikigiro hayotta].

[Dated] 11 June 1993, New York.

Kang Sok-chu Holds News Conference

SK1206233393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2110 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK Kang Sok-chu, head of the DPRK delegation, called a news conference in New York on 11 June upon the conclusion of the talks between the DPRK and the United States of America.

Present at the news conference were reporters of newspapers and broadcast stations from various countries including a reporter from the Voice of America.

The head of our country's delegation made remarks at the conference.

He said that the talks were historical talks between the DPRK and the United States and they were held for long hours in a sincere atmosphere as the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula was related to the U.S. policy toward us. Policy matters concerning the emergence of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula were discussed at the talks.

He stated that the talks were not a commercial dealing [changsa norum] for giving and taking something over the issue of our withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], but were a political course dealing with policies. This is proven by the joint statement adopted at the talks.

He stressed that it is a very important political matter that the sides at the talks reached an agreement on not presenting a nuclear threat, on respecting each other's system and sovereignty, and on not interfering in each other's internal affairs. This agreement shows what the political cause of our nuclear problem is.

Noting that the sides decided to continue the talks to seek ways of carrying into effect the questions of principle agreed upon by the sides of the DPRK and the United States, he said that this is another affirmative success of the talks.

Noting that in view of the importance of the talks, we took an independent step of suspending the effectuation of our withdrawal from the NPT as long as we consider necessary, he stressed that the step for temporarily suspending [ilsi chungji chochi] the effectuation of the withdrawal, like our measure of withdrawing from the treaty, is entirely an independent one.

Referring to the U.S. request at the talks that we should remain committed to the treaty and comply with the safeguards accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], he pointed out this is a very serious [sinjunghan] matter related to the partiality [pulgongjongsong] of the agency against us.

He said that the sides of the DPRK and United States agreed to discuss the question of partiality of the agency at the future talks.

A series of questions were raised at the news conference.

Answering questions put by reporters, the head of the delegation said the question of inspection by the IAEA during the period of the suspension of the decision to withdraw from the treaty entirely depends on the impartiality of the agency.

He said that it was decided that the sides should agree upon the question of next talks on a working level.

He pointed out that our step of suspending our withdrawal from the NPT was taken in consideration for the future talks and to find a way to realize the DPRK-U.S. joint statement. What may result from this step depends on the results of the talks and on the impartiality of the IAEA.

Stating that the publication of the joint statement is the first of its kind in the relations between the DPRK and USA, he stressed that it is a historical event that the most acute policy matters were discussed and agreed upon at the talks.

U.S. Holds 'Surprise Attack Exercise' 11 Jun

SK1306082593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors on June 11 staged an exercise of air deployment from overseas bases to South Korea, according to military sources.

The war exercise, combined with a take-off and landing exercise, involved formations of scores of assault planes and pursuit-assault planes and VTOL assault planes.

This frantic military racket was aimed at ensuring swift entry of overseas-based flying groups of the Navy into operational zones of the Korean peninsula and increasing capabilities of coordinated surprise attack through long-distance flight by flying corps of different types.

On the same day, a Pacific-based KC-135 tanker plane flying above the sea off Kunsan, South Korea, refuelled scores of U.S. Airforce fighter-bombers in a nighttime surprise attack exercise against the North in the sky above the same area.

CPC Official on Hopes for Kim Chong-il Visit

SK1406090993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] A film show and a photo exhibition took place on 11 June at the DPRK Embassy in China on the 10th anniversary of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic visit to China.

Li Shuzheng, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiazuan; and other pertinent officials were invited to the functions.

The guests at the functions saw the DPRK documentary film "Visit to China by Comrade Kim Chong-il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee" and photos on display. This was followed by a reception.

DPRK Ambassador Chu Chang-chun and Li Shuzheng, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, gave toasts at the reception.

In his toast, Li Shuzheng said that at the CPC Central Committee's invitation, Comrade Kim Chong-il visited China 10 years ago, bringing the Korean people's deep sentiment toward the Chinese people. He stressed that this visit was an historic event that has further consolidated and developed the friendship between the two parties and people of China and Korea in various fields.

He also said that today, 10 years later, China's party and people hope for another visit to China by Comrade Kim Chong-il and a meeting with him [kimchongiltongjikkeso tasihanbon chunggugul pangmunhasio sangbonghasilgusul huimanghagoitta].

He also said that China's party and people treasure the friendship between the parties and people of China and Korea which has been forged in blood for a long time and that the Chinese people, along with the Korean people, would make every effort to consolidate and develop the friendship and unity between the two parties and peoples.

The guests at the reception toasted the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Jiang Zemin and other Chinese party and state leaders.

Youth, Students Wait for South at Panmunjom

SK1206043293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0320 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] According to a report from Panmunjom, the delegates from the North side—who have been sent to Panmunjom to participate in the 12 June meeting of North-South youth—entered into the conference room of the National Neutral Supervisory Commission which is the place for their meeting—at 1100 [0200 GMT] this morning.

The youth and student delegation of the North side is composed of 12 delegates. The head of the delegation is Ho Chang-cho, chairman of the North side's headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification. The vice head of the delegation is Pak Myong-chol, chairman of the Korean Student Committee.

The delegates from the North side waited impatiently for the South side delegates, expecting an impressive meeting with them and a good success in their meeting.

Approximately 200 observers who went to Panmunjom to see the significant meeting have formed lines on the road to Panmungak and its playground. They sang a song entitled "Korea is One," which was composed by the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification. They also sang "Our Dream is Reunification." They are full of enthusiasm, shouting the slogans "Reunification of the fatherland," "U.S. troops go back," and "Remove nuclear weapons."

As of 1200 [0300 GMT], the South Korean youth and students have not arrived at the meeting place. Therefore, the delegation of the North side continues to wait for them.

South's 'Suppression' of Students Denounced

SK1206100593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "The Return of Politics Dominated by Public Security Issues"]

[Text] South Korea's Kim Yong-sam regime brutally cracked down on students who, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, called for a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident and punishment of the chief culprits of the massacre. Students were arrested and imprisoned on the charges of violating the national security law. The regime even engaged in a wholesale arrest of participants in the inaugural ceremony of the National League of College Student Organizations [Hanchongnyon] and the first joint meeting of the Presidium of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification [Pomchonghaknyon] which was held via international telephone.

The patriotic struggle of students demanding clarification into the truth, punishment of the chief culprits of the massacre and calling for an anti-U.S. and antinuclear struggle and the achievement of peaceful reunification were branded by puppet Premier Hwang In-song as illegal on 31 May. He even went so far as to issue a repressive order on taking harsh measures against the students. Following his order, the puppet's so-called internal, justice, and education ministers made a fuss by raving in unison about tough actions and harsh measures against the students, and threatened to frustrate the Hanchongnyon-initiated student talks slated to be held in Panmunjom on 12 June with guns and bayonets.

Dining at Chongwadae with judiciary stooges like the puppet Chief Justice, Supreme Court justices, and heads of courts, Kim Yong-sam instigated the rascals' fascist repression maneuvers by raving that the judiciary should gear up their efforts with the conviction to restore the credibility and authority of the law.

In the meantime, the South Korean authorities even vilified North-South relations and the reunification issue with their sharp tongues to further stir up North-South confrontation.

The puppet premier, speaking before the National Assembly, raved that the national security law will not be scrapped unless North Korea changes its attitude.

Kim Yong-sam, in his first 100-days-in-office news conference, further revealed his confrontational attitude by babbling that North Korea's nuclear issue poses a challenge to the international community and that he cannot shake hands with any partner who has nuclear weapons.

These criminal acts and fascist repression maneuvers of so-called civilian President Kim Yong-sam and his stooges prove the return of politics dominated by public security issues [kongan chongkukui chehyon] which characterized the Sixth Republic's military fascist rule. This is a vicious challenge to the people and goes against the process for independence and democracy in South Korean society and the reunification of the fatherland.

Because the present South Korean regime advocated politics of civilian democracy and reform and mentioned severing ties with the Fifth and the Sixth Republic upon its inauguration, we have kept watch over the attitude of the South Korean authorities. However, with each passing day, the South Korean authorities commit criminal acts increasingly similar to those of previous military fascist rule.

As for the Kwangju popular uprising, it was a just and praiseworthy uprising which Kim Yong-sam himself defined as a democratization movement. Therefore, the students cannot be construed as having committed a crime when they called for the clarification of the truth behind the Kwangju incident and the punishment of the ringleaders of the massacre. The punishment of traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, butchers of the nation who brutally suppressed the Kwangju popular uprising and murdered and injured tens of thousands of uprisers, is quite proper.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities not only protect and defend the former dictators, but they ruthlessly suppress students who call for the punishment of these dictators by arresting and imprisoning them.

Hanchongnyon's call for the withdrawal of U.S. Forces and its telephone call to students of the North and overseas to discuss ways of unifying the fatherland upon its inauguration were very just, patriotic acts. While acknowledging the principles of national independence in the North-South Agreement, the South Korean authorities regard the students' call for the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces as a crime. This shows that the South Korean authorities are the ones who deny national independence by hoping to realize its insidious political design by relying on external forces, and are unhesitatingly breaking the promise they made to the entire nation.

Although the South Korean ruling bunch rave about democracy and reunification in words, in action, they arrest and punish those who call for democracy and discuss reunification on charges of violating the current law, and block the independent nongovernmental dialogue of students. This is an act that can be committed only by impostors. Thus, the South Korean ruling bunch shows itself as having no will to democratize South Korean society or to reunify the fatherland.

Furthermore, one can not overlook the fact that while Kim Yong- sam does not believe fellow countrymen's words on not possessing nuclear weapons, he parrots the lie of external forces who rave about nuclear suspicion, and launches himself as a shock brigade for them. Chiming in with U.S. imperialists who brought some 1,000 nuclear weapons into South Korea to introduce the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, the South Korean ruling bunch turns its back against fellow countrymen who have no nuclear weapons to slander and vilify them. The South Korean ruling bunch, committing this crime, reveals itself once again as a flunkeyist, traitorous group that has abandoned national spirit and conscience to act at the instigation of external forces.

These facts prove that the South Korean people can easily label the present regime as civilian fascism [munmin passyo]. The South Korean ruling bunch will commit a gross miscalculation if it attempts to strangle the ever-intensifying just struggle of the students and people for independence, democracy, and reunification with the same fierce [salbolhan] policy dominated by public security issues that prevailed during the Sixth Republic. The South Korean authorities should not enter the road fraught with the crimes committed by the military fascist regime but stop the suppression of forces of reunification and democracy and join the road of great national unity, reunification, and patriotism.

South Authorities Said To Obstruct Talks

SK1206102493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Panmunjom, June 12 (KCNA)—The talks between delegates of students of the North and the South which had been scheduled in Panmunjom today failed to be opened owing to the obstructive moves of the South Korean authorities.

The talks was to be held from 11 [0200 GMT] this morning according to the proposal of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) on May 10 and the agreement of the first meeting of the joint Presidium of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon) on May 29.

Twelve delegates of the North side headquarters of Pomchonghaknyon headed by its Chairman Ho Chang-cho and some 200 observers arrived in Panmunjom, after being warmly welcomed by Kaesong citizens on the street, and waited for South Korean delegates in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. But, they could not come due to the obstructions of the South Korean authorities.

Ho Chang-cho called a press conference on the spot and released a statement clarifying the stand of the North side delegation on the abortion of the talks.

Then our side's delegate read "declaration on nation, independence and peaceful reunification sent by Hanchongnyon.

Answering questions put by reporters, he declared that the students of the North side would continue the struggle for a meeting of North and South, which is the way of great national unity.

A protest meeting was held on the spot to denounce the crime of the South Korean authorities in blocking the talks.

Ringing out of the meeting place were the shouts "We denounce the South Korean rulers who blocked the June 12 North-South student talks!" and "Abolish the anti-reunification 'National Security Law'!"

Hearing the news that students of "Hanchongnyon" held in Seoul a starting ceremony for the Panmunjom students talks and decided to wage a struggle for a breakthrough to come to Panmunjom in the afternoon, too, the delegates of the North waited for them for long hours and withdrew late in the afternoon.

Student Delegation Denounces South Authorities

SK1206102593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Panmunjom, June 12 (KCNA)—The North side delegation to the June 12 North-South student talks released a statement here today sternly denouncing the act of the South Korean authorities in blocking the Panmunjom talks, branding it as an unpardonable challenge to the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for the great unity of the whole nation and for national reunification.

The statement says:

"Is it 'civilian politics' and 'democracy' advertised by the South Korean authorities to persistently block North-South student talks?

"The abortion of the talks scathingly exposes the hypocrisy of the 'reform' and 'change' on the lips of the South Korean authorities.

"Though the talks failed to be held this time, we will never be upset.

"We will renew our faith in national reunification and staunchly struggle against the anti-reunification moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean separatist forces."

The statement expressed the belief that the one million students of "Hanchongnyon" will continue the struggle for national reunification with redoubled courage.

Yi Chong-ok Meets African Official, Leader

SK1206123993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Vice President Yi Chong-ok met with Horace Collimbar, general secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, on 7 June. The general secretary said he would never forget the fact that when he visited the DPRK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received him and gave him his precious teachings. He said he extends most sincere thanks to the respected and beloved leader who helped the Tanzanian people in various fields based on the spirit of South-South cooperation.

The general secretary said he will concentrate all of his efforts to strengthen the traditional friendly relations between the two countries' parties and peoples. He said that Tanzania opposes any acttion that encroaches upon the sovereignty of Korea and supports the position and measures taken by Korea in connection with this.

Vice President Yi Chong-ok met with Salmin Amour, second vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania and president of Zanzibar that same day. The second vice president was satisfied that the friendly relations between the two countries are developing favorably. He said Tanzania's invariable position is to strengthen the friendly relations with Korea.

Saying that he supports the Korean people's efforts to reunify the country and their struggle to protect their sovereignty, he stressed that the United States should make efforts to ease the strained situation on the Korean peninsula.

The second vice president arranged a banquet for Vice President Yi Chong-ok that evening. The participants in the banquet toasted the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Meets Tanzanian President 8 Jun

SK1206124293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, received Vice President Yi Chong-ok on 8 June. The vice president conveyed greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. President Mwinyi expressed deep gratitude for this and asked the vice president to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, wishing them long life.

Referring to the friendly relations between the two countries, he thanked Korea for its support to Tanzania in various fields, including agriculture. He said that Tanzania strongly believes that Korea will be reunified. He supported the reunification formula set forth by President Kim Il-song and said that the formula is very realistic. He supported our position to resolve the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula through negotiations.

Tanzania's legal and constitutional affairs minister and our ambassador to Tanzania also attended the meeting.

Vice President Arrives in Mozambique

SK1206110793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Vice President Yi Chong-ok, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in Maputo on 9 June to visit Mozambique. Greeting the special envoy at the airport were Mozambican Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo; the ministers of agriculture and trade; Foreign Ministry functionaries; and our country's ambassador to Mozambique.

Vice President Yi Chong-ok had left Dar es Salaam that same day after winding up his visit to Tanzania. Seeing him off at the airport were Salmin Amour, second vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania and president of Zanzibar; functionaries concerned; and our country's ambassador to Tanzania.

Meets Mozambican President 11 Jun

SK1406060093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano on June 11 met with Vice-President Yi Chong-ok visiting the country as a special envoy of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The special envoy conveyed a gift of President Kim Il-song to the Mozambican president.

The Mozambican president said that the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, government and people remembered and would always remember the disinterested moral and material support and aid rendered by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song to the struggle for the liberation and independence of Mozambique.

Referring to the achievements of the Korean people in socialist construction, he said that the Mozambican people would in the future invariably develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Korean people.

"The '10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country' put forward by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song is a feasible and just one," he said, and added: "I support the efforts made by him for the Reunification of the country".

He declared that Mozambique would actively support the just stand of the DPRK as regards the nuclear problem in the international arena and express solidarity with it.

Choe Tae-pok Returns Home From World Conference

SK1306102693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] A delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People led by Chairman Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, returned home on 11 June. The delegation participated in the world conference for supporting the Korean people's cause of peace, security, sovereignty, and reunification which was held in Portugal.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Hyong-u, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Delegations Arrive for 4th Information Conference

SK1306091793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA)—Delegations and delegates of different countries arrived here Saturday to attend the fourth conference of ministers of information of non-aligned countries.

They are an Angolan delegation headed by Minister of Public Information Pedro Hendrik Vaal Neto; delegate of Bahrain Jamal Dawood Salman, editor-in-chief of the Gulf News Agency; Burundian delegate Tharcisse Ntakibirora; a Cameroonian delegation led by State Minister of Information Augustin Kontchou [name, title as received]; a Cuban delegation led by Coordinator General of the Ideology Department of the C.C. [Central Committee], Communist Party of Cuba Victor Manuel Gonzales; an Egyptian delegation headed by First Vice-minister of Information Anwar Jalal; Equatorial Guinean delegate Lino-Sima Ekua Avomo; an Indonesian delegation led by Minister of Information H. Harmoko; an Iraqi delegation led by advisor of the presidency Latif-Jasim; a Cote d'Ivoire delegation led by Anet Nzi Nanan Koliabo; a Jordanian delegation led by Director General of the Ministry of Information Ibrahim Shahzadeh; Malian delegate Kafougouna Kone; a Mozambican delegation headed by Director General of the Agency of Information Ricardo Malate; a Nepalese delegation led by Basudev Chandra Malla; delegate of Oman Juma Said Hamid al-Afifi; delegate of Senegal Mady Ndao; a Sudanese delegation led by Anwar El-hadi; delegate of Togo Tchintchibidja Larbli; delegate of Tunisia Mohamed Habib Kaabachi; delegate of United Arab Emirates Ismaeel Obaid Alyouef; and delegate of Venezuela Luis Eduardo Soto Alvarez.

Zimbabwean, Zambian Delegates

SK1306084393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA)—A Zimbabwean Government information delegation led by David Karimanzira, minister of information, post and telecommunications, and a Zambian Government information delegation headed by Remmy K.K.G. Mushota, minister of information and broadcasting services, arrived here Saturday.

The delegations were met at the airport by Kim Ki-yong, chairman of the DPRK Information Committee.

Afghan, Cape Verdian Ministers

SK1206054593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Islamic state of Afghanistan led by Mohammad Sediq Chakari, minister of information and culture, and Luis Fonseca, a delegate of the Republic of Cape Verde, arrived here Friday to attend the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries to be held in Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Kim Ki-yong, chairman of the Information Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and officials concerned.

Daily on Working Class as Socialist Key Unit

SK1306050093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0007 GMT 12 Jun 93

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun editorial: "The Working Class Must Become a Key Unit in Safeguarding, Adhering to, and Glorifying Socialism"]

[Text] Our working class is vigorously performing new miracles and feats by upholding the party Central Committee's slogan issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. The slogan "The working class must become a key unit in safeguarding, adhering to, and glorifying socialism" has vigorously encouraged our working class to be fully aware of the importance of its honorable missions and duties and to play a key role in the struggle resolutely to safeguard, adhere to, and glorify the socialism of our own style.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The working class is a leading class of the revolution. It is a key unit in our revolution that will carry out the cause of converting all of society into the chuche idea.

The honorable duty and mission of the working class are to become a key unit in safeguarding, adhering to, and glorifying socialism. In essence, the socialist society is a working class society in which the essential demand of the working class is embodied. The working class is also a leading class of the revolution.

The victorious advance and consummation of the socialist cause cannot be possible without the leading role of the working class. The course of building socialism is the course of converting all of society into a type of the working class.

Only if we constantly enhance the leading role of the working class can we vigorously accelerate the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society. We can also successfully build socialism.

It is an important demand for us to enhance the leading role of the working class to smash [chipusigo] various kinds of challenges and maneuvers of aggression committed by the imperialists and to resolutely safeguard, adhere to, and glorify the socialist cause of our own style. The imperialists and reactionaries are insanely trying to obliterate [malsal] our republic, a fortress of socialism.

In order to check [choji] and frustrate [patan] the enemy's increasing attempts at aggression and oppression and in order to firmly safeguard and adhere to the socialism of our own style, the working class must increase their sense of the revolution and combatant ability.

The working class has a strong sense of the revolution and the nature of the organization. When the role of the working class, a leading class of the revolution and key unit of the socialist cause, is extraordinarily enhanced, our socialist class bases can be more firmly fortified and new upsurges will be effected in the socialist construction.

As shown in the historic experiences of our revolution, the socialist construction can be accelerated when the working class is full of revolutionary enthusiasm. Our socialism can then fully display its indomitable might and vitality.

The entire working class must become a key unit in the struggle to safeguard, adhere to, and glorify the socialism of our own style, being fully aware of its heavy mission and duty assigned in front of the party and the revolution.

The working class should, above all, uphold the party's leadership, cherishing deep in their hearts the party's great trust and noble intent in them with which the party designated them as the key unit for the struggle to defend, adhere to, and add luster to the cause of socialism.

It is our party's consistent policy to trust the working class and lead the revolution and construction depending on them. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even during the difficult time after the war, met the working class first, and overcame the stern difficult period in the revolution by inspiring their revolutionary zeal and strength. Today as well, our party firmly trusts the working class and accelerates the cause of socialism of our own style depending on them.

All the working class should never forget the great trust of the party and the leader in them as evidenced by their designating them as the key unit of the revolution, and repay it with loyalty. Our party's fate is the fate of our working class. All the working class should squarely see the fact that without the leadership of the party and the leader, they cannot enjoy the valuable honor or the socialism of our own style. With this awareness, they should become the fortress and the shield which protect and defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically at the cost of their lives.

In the working class' upholding the party's leadership with loyalty, it is important to inherit splendidly generation to generation the noble tradition of loyalty demonstrated by our working class in the stern period of our revolution. When a stern trial assailed the party and the revolution, our working class, including the 10 party members of Nagwon and the working class of Kangson, firmly believed the party and the leader and firmly united around them. Demonstrating boundless devotion and mass heroism, they implemented the party's lines and policies actively and thoroughly.

By splendidly inheriting this tradition of loyalty, our working class should, in the future as well, believe and follow only our party and uphold the party's cause with loyalty and filial dutifulness.

For the working class to become a key unit in defending, adhering to, and adding luster to socialism, they should have a firm conviction of the justness and invincibility of the cause of socialism of our own style and carry out a vanguard's role in the struggle for socialism.

The cause of socialism of our own style which our people are carrying on today is the most sacred cause to realize the working popular masses' independence completely. For our working class, there is nothing more honorable and rewarding than their carrying out a vanguard's role in this struggle. Our working class should bear in mind deep in their hearts that they can neither live nor be happy without socialism and wage a devoted struggle to defend and adhere to the socialism of our own style—which is their existence itself.

All the working class should arm themselves more firmly with the chuche socialist ideology, prevent even a minor ideological element that conflicts with it from infiltrating into us, and maintain a firm revolutionary principle and working class position under any circumstances. When they produce a product or erect a building structure, they should do a good job in a manner befitting the working class and should always live and work in an alert and mobilized posture with high revolution-mindedness and combat capability.

For the working class to become a key unit in the struggle to defend, adhere to, and add luster to socialism, they should also display high revolution-mindedness and militancy and carry out the political tasks put forth by the party ahead of others. The struggle to implement the party's policy is the struggle to defend, adhere to, and add luster to socialism. Our working class now has an honorable and heavy task to effect a new upsurge in production and construction upholding the party Central Committee slogan given on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of war victory. All the working class, with deep awareness of their responsibility for their role in defending the main front of socialist construction, should boldly overcome all difficulties they encounter with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Giving full play to mass heroism, they should create the speed of the general march of the socialism of our own style.

The working class of coal, power, and metal industry sectors, which are charged with the key segment of economic construction, should take the initiative for innovations. The working class of the coal industry, with awareness that they are the key sector for bringing about a new upswing, should wage a vigorous struggle with the same fighting spirit of destroying the enemy as was demonstrated in wartime so as to bring a drastic increase in coal production. The working class of power and metal industry should normalize production at a high level and increase the production of electricity and steel. The working class of the light industry sector should uphold the economic strategy put forth by the party and effect a greater upsurge in the light industry revolution so as to produce various kinds of good quality consumer goods, such as fabric and footwear, in greater quantities. At the same time, the working class of the construction sector should complete the 30,000 housing unit construction before the 40th anniversary of war victory with the same spirit and work ethos as they displayed in building up the magnificent Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, from the ruins of war devastation after the war.

It is very important for the party organizations to conduct the work with the working class more effectively. The party organizations and functionaries of various levels should mingle with the working class at their production sites, share joy and sorrow with them, make them deeply aware of the fundamental spirit and demand of the party Central Committee slogan issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the war victory and of the party's intent concerning their becoming a key unit in the struggle to defend and adhere to socialism, and guide them so that they can play the vanguard's role in socialist construction with an attitude befitting the leading class of the revolution and carry out their tasks splendidly.

In particular, the party organizations should place major emphasis on the ideological indoctrination work for the new generation's working class to further enhance their organization- mindedness, militancy, and revolution-mindedness, so that they can give full play to the revolutionary spirit and militant traits of the heroic Korean working class in today's struggle to defend, adhere to, and add luster to socialism.

KCNA Reviews 12 Jun Pyongyang Press

SK1206062093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Press review] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—Papers here today say that immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song were reported in different countries.

NODONG SINMUN in an article tells how President Kim Il-song led the battle for the liberation of Taejon to victory during the fatherland liberation war (June 1950-July 1953) and MINJU CHOSON an article about the trust and love shown by him to revolutionary martyr Choe Il-chon and his bereaved family.

Papers give accounts of seminars on the revolutionary history and immortal classical works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il held in various countries.

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that societies for the study of Comrade Kim Chong-il's works were formed in various parts of Japan.

It is reported in the press that thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were conveyed to the party members and working people in South Hwanghae Province who have successfully carried out the West Sea barrage-Thaethan-Ongjin waterway project, a ceremony for the completion of the waterway was held and the working people of various domains of the national economy are registering achievements in their drive to implement the calls of the WPK Central Committee on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

NODONG SINMUN editorially calls upon the working class to become the hardcore force in defending and glorifying socialism.

In an article it calls for strengthening creative cooperation between scientists and technicians and producers.

DPRK book, photo and handiwork exhibitions were held in various countries, according to the press.

The press carries the gist of a telephone message sent by Premier Kang Song-san to the South Korean "prime minister" urging him to make a bold decision to accept the DPRK's proposal for the exchange of presidential envoys and that the U.S. imperialists staged an adventurous aerial nuclear strike exercise in the sky over South Korea.

The press runs articles exposing the true nature of the nuclear development by the South Korean authorities.

Given in the press are reports that leading officials of organisations of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) issued statements supporting the 10- point programme of the great unity of the whole nation, world public expressed full support to the self-defensive measure taken by the DPRK to defend the sovereignty of the country and criticized the unreasonable "resolution" of the United Nations Security Council and the chairman of the British-Korean Friendship Parliamentary Group urged the government to make British companies cancel their plans to sell plutonium to South Korea.

"Anti-imperialist struggle is primary task for independence of popular masses" is the title of an article of NODONG SINMUN.

The press reports that a meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia was held, presidential elections took place in Mongolia, the Lebanese president called upon the people to turn out in the reconstruction of the country and the Malaysian prime minister called for cooperation among developing countries.

KCNA Reviews 14 Jun NODONG SINMUN

SK1406090093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Review of NODONG SINMUN]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that "the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country", a work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was disseminated and studied in different countries.

The paper conveys voices of South Korean people supporting the proposal for the country's reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song.

Works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are deeply studied abroad, says the paper.

The paper tells about the loving care and solicitude shown by Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Kim Il-song prize winner, academician, Prof. and Dr. Pak Myong-pin, the late director of the Urological Hospital of the Red Cross General Hospital of Korea.

Given in the paper are accounts of a function marking the 10th anniversary of the historical China visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il held at the DPRK Embassy in Beijing and an inaugural meeting of the Tokyo Society for Learning From Secretary Kim Chong-il held recently in Japan.

The paper rounds up voices of political figures of different countries highly praising Comrade Kim Chong-il as an ever-victorious and iron-willed brilliant commander and reports that the Russian paper RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA recently carried a heroic legendary story about the Chong-il peak, revering him.

The highlights news of the preschedule fulfilment of the first half-year assignments in different fields of the national economy.

According to the paper, the Mozambican president met with Vice- President Yi Chong-ok visiting the country as a special envoy of President Kim Il-song and received the DPRK ambassador to his country and a ceremony for conveying DPRK books was held in Equatorial Guinea.

The paper gives accounts of the sojourn of delegations and delegates to the fourth cominac in Pyongyang.

It is reported in the paper that a meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the Kwangju people's resistance, more than 50 dissident organisations of South Korea formed a preparatory committee for memorial functions for the people who fell in the struggle for democracy and the South Korean paper HANGYORE SINMUN accused the authorities of trying to avoid a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident.

The paper runs commentaries headlined "'SPB' Must Be Dissolved" and "Challenge to Nation's Desire for Reunification".

Conveyed in the paper are world public voices supporting the 10- point programme of the great unity of the whole nation. The paper informs the readers that a signature campaign supporting this programme has begun by Chongnyon.

The paper reports that the Zambian president called for an end to a civil war on Angola, the president of the state of Palestine elaborated on the Middle East peace problem, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry referred to the DPRK-USA joint statement and the 13th Caribbean cultural festival was held in Cuba.

"Che Guevara Is Alive" is the title of an article of the paper.

The paper deals with a series of affirmative movements in the democratisation process in South Africa.

South Korea

Further Reportage on DPRK Nuclear Treaty Issue

U.S. Said To Agree to 'Team Spirit' End

SK1106225193 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2100 GMT 11 Jun 93

[AFP, YONHAP from New York]

[Text] Diplomatic sources said that North Korea had agreed with the United States that it would postpone its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in return for a U.S. promise to denuclearize the Korean peninsula and to suspend the Team Spirit exercise. They said that such an agreement between the United States and North Korea would be issued after today's 4th U.S.-North Korean high-level talks.

North To Put NPT Withdrawal 'on Hold'

SK1106235193 Seoul YONHAP in English 2330 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] United Nations, June 11 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States reached an agreement Friday that North Korea will suspend its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. The two countries have also agreed that they will continue their high-level talks. A joint statement issued after the fourth round of their high- level talks Friday afternoon said North Korea was suspending its decision to withdraw from the NPT "as long as it considers necessary."

In addition, the statement said the United States and North Korea have agreed to principles:

—asssurances against the threat and use of force including nuclear weapons:

—peace and security in a nuclear free Korean peninsula, including impartial application of fullscope safeguards, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs:

—and support for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this context, the statement said, the two governments have agreed to continue dialogue on an equal and unprejudiced basis. The statement added that in this respect, the North Korean Government has decided unilaterally to suspend as long as it considers necessary the effectuation of its withdrawal from the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

North Korea's chief delegate to the talks, Kang Sok-chu told a press conference that Pyongyang has decided to put on hold its decision to withdraw from the NPT "because talks that lie ahead are important." Kang, first vice foreign minister, said that timing, place and the level of officials for the future talks will be decided at a working-level conference.

With regard to special inspections of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of North Korea nuclear facilities, Kang said they are entirely dependent on "the agency's fairness." North Korea and the United States have agreed to discuss the problems related to IAEA's fairness, Kang said.

Robert Gallucci, chief U.S. delegate, said that the United States sought to obtain a commitment North Korea would remain a permanent member of the NPT and accept inspections of the suspected nuclear sites. The agreement was reached because suspension of North Korea's decision to withdraw from the NPT was a correct measure directed toward that goal, Gallucci told a press conference after the talks.

Gallucci, assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs, said that political and economic relations between the United States and North Korea would improve once the nuclear issue was resolved. The four rounds of talks that began June 2 had been on the nuclear issue, he said.

Asked when the proposed high-level meeting would take place, Gallucci said that the two sides were interested in holding it as soon as possible. Commenting on North Korea's question of IAEA's impartiality, he said the United States did not doubt its impartiality and it supported the IAEA's efforts to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Gallucci said, however, the IAEA's fairness could be discussed in future high-level talks. Diplomatic observers said they believe the two countries would now hold a conference at the undersecretary of state level to discuss such problems as IAEA inspections of the two nuclear facilities in Yongbyon, north of Pyongyang, practical measures for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and improvement in bilateral relations.

They observed that although the joint statement said North Korea was suspending its decision to leave the NPT, it was phrased that way in order to save face for North Korea. Which was in fact saying it was withdrawing its decision to withdraw from the NPT.

Seoul Welcomes North Decision on NPT

SK1206003993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0000 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] The government this morning held a reunification-related ministers' strategic meeting at the prime minister's official residence. The meeting was presided over by Prime Minister Hwang In-song. The government welcomed, for the moment, North Korea's decision to remain in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and also welcomed the agreement between the United States and North Korea to continue high-level dialogue with the hope that North Korea will change its attitude.

The government authorities also stated that since the current North Korean step is merely the beginning of action for removing nuclear suspicions, North Korea should observe the nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency and should actively respond to special inspections [tukpyol sachal] between the North and the South.

At the same time, the government believes that North-South dialogue, which has been deadlocked in the past, will experience a breakthrough with today's North Korean step. Therefore, the government has decided to actively participate in working-level [silmukup] negotiations for the exchange of special envoys between the North and the South.

North Envoy Satisfied With Talks' Outcome

SK1206010693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0054 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] United Nations, June 11 (YONHAP)—Kang Sok-ju, chief North Korean delegate to the high-level U.S.-North Korean meeting in New York, and members of his delegation expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the talks Friday. By suspending its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, North Korea obtained a U.S. agreement for high-level talks aimed at improving bilateral relations in addition to discussing further questions of the nuclear issue.

More importantly, North Korea managed to avoid economic sanctions by the United Nations Security Council. Kang appeared before a group of waiting reporters some two hours after the fourth round of talks began at 4 p.m. Friday and repeatedly described the meeting with words such as "political" and "historic." North Korea's first vice foreign minister was obviously trying to attach much more significance to the future high-level meetings than to the nuclear issue.

Pointing at the paper on which the joint statement was printed, Kang said it was the first ever document between the two countries. Some observers said that despite all the complicated jargon of the joint statement, North Korea had in effect promised the United States that would stay [as received] in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. They had obviously wanted to avoid an impression that North Korea had succumbed to U.S. pressure, they said.

But asked if North Korea was leaving room for reinstating its earlier decision to leave the NPT by using the word "suspension," Kang refused to answer by saying he couldn't hear the question. Asked further to give an overall evaluation of talks, Kang replied in English: "So far, so good."

Ministry Welcomes Withdrawal 'Suspension'

SK1206011593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea welcomed North Korea's "suspension" of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) on Saturday and noted its obligation to comply with international and inter-Korean nuclear inspections.

"We want to give a positive evaluation on the fact that North Korea suspended its withdrawal from NPT and agreed to efforts for a diplomatic solution to the nuclear problem," a Foreign Ministry statement said. "But we want to emphasize again that North Korea, as a signatory nation to the NPT, must faithfully comply with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards accord and at the same time actively work toward inter-Korean simultaneous nuclear inspections in order to fully resolve the nuclear problem," the statement said.

South Korea hoped that North Korea would remove international community suspicion on its nuclear program and contribute not only to peace and security on the Korean peninsula but to world peace, and furthermore to substantive progress in inter-Korean relations, it said.

IAEA Calls on DPRK To Allow Inspections

SK1206025393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Vienna, June 11 (YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] Board of Governors ended its five-day meeting Friday with the adoption of a summary that expressed concern at the possible attempt by North Korea to suspend IAEA inspections of its nuclear installations. The board discussed the North Korean nuclear issue for two hours in the afternoon and then adopted a seven-point summary.

It reaffirmed a resolution that calls on North Korea to abide by the nuclear safeguards accord, including implementation of special inspections, and expressed regret at North Korea's refusal to implement them. The board said that it hoped talks between North Korea and the United States and U.N. activities would develop in a direction that helps North Korea's fulfilment of the IAEA accords. The board decided to call a special meeting depending on the results of the U.S.-North Korea talks.

Representatives from 23 of the 35 board members, including South Korea, and North Korean Ambassador to Austria Kim Kwang-sop, addressed the two-hour session. IAEA Director-General Hans Blix told the board that the transparency of North Korea's nuclear development program had sharply increased since it joined the nuclear safeguards accord last year, but the transparency had limits as the communist country refused to allow inspections on two installations in Yongbyon that appeared to be related to reprocessing nuclear waste or to provide information on them.

U.S. 'Acquiesced' to DPRK Reasoning

SK1206033593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 12 Jun 93

["News Analysis" by Yi Tong-min: "N.K. Nuke Returns To Starting Point, IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) Moves to Center Stage"]

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—The North Korea-U.S. high-level talks have succeeded in turning back the clock, keeping the hardline communist country under international rules for the moment. In return for Pyongyang's agreement on Friday to stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), Washington made a symbolic political promise to continue talks at high government level.

It is too early for sighs of relief, however, since the initial problem remains—Pyongyang is yet to agree to open key suspected nuclear facilities to international inspection. The North Korean nuclear problem has returned to exactly where it was before the March 12 announcement of NPT withdrawal. After four rounds of cliffhanger negotiations with Washington, Pyongyang has decided to "suspend as long as it considers necessary" its withdrawal from the NPT.

The big prize was Washington's agreement to "continue dialogue on an equal and unprejudiced basis." North Korea is said to have demanded talks at a higher level, specifically U.S. Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff, who can negotiate improvement of bilateral relations in addition to nuclear issues. What Washington gave Pyongyang, although not much more than a political statement, will have long-lasting impact. North Korea has long insisted that the nuclear issue is one between it and the United States, not South Korea or the international community.

The United States, by holding talks with North Korea on the nuclear issue, virtually acquiesced to this reasoning. At the same time, North Korea succeeded in separating inter-Korean simultaneous inspections from U.S. interference by getting Washington to support an inter-Korean agreement for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. In other words, Washington agrees that implementation of the denuclearization agreement is strictly between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Pyongyang also made Washington promise fairness of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for "impartial application of fullscope safeguards," a measure that could open up U.S. military bases in the South to outside inspection in exchange for suspected sites in the North under this promised principle of fairness. What Washington earned is the legal basis to demand North Korea's compliance with IAEA regular and special inspections. Once Pyongyang's NPT withdrawal became effective on June 12, North Korea would have been freed from its obligations to the IAEA.

While the United States succeeded in keeping the obligations alive, the task of getting North Korea to comply was and remains the key point; and this point is far from being fulfilled. Officials say the next North Korea-U.S. contact, possibly at higher level than the past meetings, is expected about two weeks later.

South Korea and the United States will mobilize all possible means during the two week period to have the IAEA and North Korea reach some type of compromise in opening up Pyongyang's suspected sites to agency inspection, officials here say. The IAEA has already said it will not insist on "special inspection" on the two wanted sites as long as it can carry out an inspection with the same effects.

North Korea is unlikely to give the IAEA the cold shoulder since the success of its negotiations with the agency will determine whether the United States is going to give more rewards at future talks. Chang Chae-ryong, director-general of the American Affairs Bureau at the South Korean Foreign Ministry, was flying to Washington to decide exactly how much time South Korea and the United States will give North Korea to work out the IAEA inspections. The North Korean nuclear situation has returned to the starting point, officials here say, and the real work has only begun.

DPRK, U.S. To Resume Talks Late Jun

SK1206052293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0504 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States will resume their high-level talks at the end of this month to tackle international inspections of Pyongyang's suspected nuclear facilities, Seoul officials said Saturday. Washington has not yet decided whether to upgrade the level of the talks from Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci, who represented the U.S. side during the four rounds of talks in New York this week. The officials said Pyongyang had asked for the meeting to be upgraded to vice ministerial level, specifically asking for the U.S. representative to be Undersecretary for Political Affairs Peter Tarnoff.

Washington will watch during the coming two weeks or so the progress of negotiations between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which has a standing demand to see two key suspected sites near the North Korean capital that are believed to store nuclear waste materials. South Korea and the United States still need to decide how much time they are willing to give North Korea to accept IAEA inspections of the suspected facilities and possible variations to the inspections, but the waiting time will not be beyond "couple of months," the officials say.

North Korea refuses to give the IAEA access to its suspected nuclear storage sites, claiming they are military installations. Seoul and Washington are considering offering alternatives to special inspection as inducements for North Korea. The officials say the alternatives include sending IAEA inspection teams with members from both South and North Korea or with members from politically neutral countries and opening up the same number of U.S. military installations in the South to the agency in exchange for access to the two sites in the North.

Seoul To Accept DPRK Proposal on Talks

SK1206053393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0516 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea decided to accept North Korea's proposal for a working-level meeting to discuss an exchange of envoys following Pyongyang's official announcement it would stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), Unification Vice Minister Song Yong-tae said Saturday [12 June]. Song said, after a unification-related strategic meeting, Prime Minister Hwang In-song would send a telephone message to his North Korean counterpart, Kang Song-san, on Monday to convey Seoul's official position.

Song positively appraised the joint U.S.-North Korean statement Friday, calling it "a trustworthy agreement that could contribute to the security and peace of the Korean peninsula." "We will consider North Korea's proposal for a working-level talks on Tuesday in a positive direction," he said. If the working-level meeting takes place, it will be a first inter-Korean contact since the Joint Nuclear Control Commission chairmen's contact on Jan. 25.

The joint U.S.-North Korea statement conforms to South Korea's efforts to have dialogue with North Korea to solve the nuclear problem, he said. "In particular, North Korea's promise to abide by the inter-Korean agreement on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula reflects our government's position," he said.

"I believe the statement will contribute to practical development of inter-Korean relations," Song said, adding that Seoul's specific plan will be delivered to North Korea on Monday by telephone. "Even if the meeting take place, we will stick to our basic position," Song said, making it clear that Pyongyang would have to accept simultaneous inter-Korean inspections to solve the nuclear issue.

So South and North are highly likely to hold working-level talks on Tuesday at the Truce Village of Panmunjom as proposed by Pyongyang to discuss an exchange of presidential envoys. Song and Yi Sung-kon, southern-side chairman of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC), are expected to represent Seoul while Kim Wan-su, the senior counselor in the Administration Council in charge of unification, and Chon Hung-yul attend from Pyongyang.

Official To Discuss DPRK Issue With U.S.

SK1206060193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Paris, June 12 (YONHAP)—Chang Chae-ryong, director-general of South Korean Foreign Ministry's American Bureau, left Paris for Washington on Saturday to discuss follow-up measures to cope with the results of the U.S.-North Korea high-level talks. Chang was in Paris to meet with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who was touring Europe, and brief him on the progress of the talks in New York.

He will meet with Robert Gallucci, assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs and the U.S. delegate to the talks, Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and officials on Korean affairs in the White House during his stay in Washington until June 16 to coordinate policies of the two governments. Seoul and Washington will look at additional U.S.-North Korea negotiations to urge Pyongyang to stand by its decision to stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), accept special inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], and carry out the joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula through mutual inter-Korean inspections.

Pyongyang wants to raise the talks to a level involving Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff to discuss improving U.S.-North Korea relations, but as Washington insists settlement of the nuclear problem comes first the negotiations will probably remain between Gallucci and North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu. "The North Korean nuclear problem is expected to be prolonged in view of North Korea's attitude on IAEA special inspections so far despite its decision to suspend its withdrawl from the NPT," a senior government official said. He predicted the issue would take at least two months to be resolved even if there was agreement to specific settlement.

Seoul and Washington are expected to discuss countermeasures in case North Korea continues to delay IAEA inspections and again announces it will withdraw from the NPT. The government will also seek coordination with the U.N. Security Council and IAEA now that the North Korean nuclear issue has entered a new phase.

Minister: UN Can Still Adopt Resolution

SK1206092093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Paris, June 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea has in effect fully returned to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) by suspending withdrawal, and U.N. Security Council can adopt a resolution anytime if North Korea refuses to comply with international inspection, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Saturday. Negotiations between Seoul and Washington will be on defining separate and complementary roles of inter-Korean and

North Korea-U.S. dialogue and keeping Pyongyang's nuclear issue alive at the Security Council, he said.

"North Korea's suspension of NPT withdrawal, in effect, is the same as it reversing its decision to leave the treaty," Han said at a breakfast meeting with South Korean correspondents here. If North Korea tries to leave NPT again, the United States and the international community will take away all rewards Pyongyang believes it gained so far, said Han. "This point was ascertained at foreign ministers' meetings in Russia and with other permanent members of the Security Council," he told the reporters.

Han is currently on his European visit taking him to Russia, Poland, France, Austria and Britain. Pyongyang, believed to be well into secretive nuclear development program, said Friday it will suspend its decision to bolt NPT for now after four rounds of high-level talks with Washington.

The two sides issued a joint statement, first ever between the two countries without any diplomatic ties, where they agreed to continue high-level dialogue. Other key point in the statement was their pledge for impartial application of nuclear safeguards, apparently pointed at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s demand for a special inspection on North Korea's two undeclared sites.

"The North Korea-U.S. agreement was possible because North Korea provided hope that there is a way to solve its non-compliance with IAEA safeguards accord," said Han. He repeated that South Korea does not insist on "special" inspection as long as the IAEA can get a transparent look equivalent to such an inspection, implying flexibility on the name and format.

Seoul To Avoid Nuclear Issue in Message

SK1306002093 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Chances are very high that North-South direct dialogue which has been suspended since last January, will take place this week. Following the North side's announcement that it would stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], the government believes that a breakthrough for resolving the nuclear issue has been provided and plans to take a flexible stance on agenda items, which have posed a stumbling block to successful working-level contacts.

Based on this position, Prime Minister Hwang In-song will send tomorrow a telephone message to the North Korean side, notifying that our side will send its delegates to Panmunjom for the contact of North-South working-level delegates the day after tomorrow, the date that the North Korean side proposed. It was learned that our side will also convey our intention not to stick to the agenda issue by not stipulating in the message our previous position that the issue of providing a breakthrough for the nuclear issue along with the issue of exchanging special envoys should be discussed.

As long as North Korea is not opposed to this, the working-level contact is likely to take place in Panmunjom the day after tomorrow. If the working-level contact is realized, North and South Korea will resume direct dialogue four months and fifteen days after the Joint Nuclear Control Committee contact at the end of last January. This will also mark the first North-South dialogue since the civilian government has been inaugurated.

North and South Korea have exchanged 10 telephone messages since 20 May and have sought direct dialogue through the working-level delegates' contact. No progress, however, has been made because of conspicuous differences in our position that the nuclear issue and the issue of exchanging special envoys should both be discussed and the North Korean side's position that only the issue of exchanging special envoys should be discussed.

President Views Need for Nuclear Resolution

SK1306012493 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jun 93 p 2

[Text] President Kim Yong-sam said yesterday that he would not accept the North Korean proposal for an inter-Korean summit unless the North Korean nuclear issue is resolved. "The resolution of the nuclear question is a prerequisite to discussing other matters of mutual concern," Kim said during a visit to an Army unit in a frontline area about 70km north of Seoul.

Kim said that "bona fide" talks between South and North Korea can take place only when the misgivings about the North Korean nuclear weapons develoment program are eliminated and thereby mutual confidence-building is attained, according to a Chongwadae [presidential offices] spokesman. Kim said Pyongyang's nuclear development program poses a serious threat to world peace as well as the lives of Koreans.

Envoy: DPRK Willing To Implement Accord

SK1406105793 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 93 p 5

[Report on "meeting" between ROK Ambassador to Austria Yi Si-yong and unidentified correspondentsin Vienna on 14 June; by correspondent Pak Ui-chun from Vienna]

[Text] "The United States and North Korea must have agreed to the implementation of the Nuclear Safeguards Accord because North Korea announced its decision to suspend withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] after negotiations with the United States," ROK Ambassador to Austria Yi Si-yong said in a meeting with reporters in Vienna on 14 June.

He stressed: "North Korea's suspension of its withdrawal from the NPT and the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] nuclear inspection are inseparable, like two sides of a coin."

Regarding the special inspection [tukpyol sachal] issue, he said: "When the United States and North Korea reach an agreement on special inspections after additional negotiations, the IAEA will take steps to clear the suspicion about North Korea's nuclear development based on the agreement between the two countries."

Following are questions and anwers from the meeting with Ambassador Yi:

[Correspondent] Can you tell us about the IAEA's recent movements?

[Yi Si-yong] The IAEA has tried to be careful in taking measures against North Korea regarding its nuclear issue within the limits of noninterference with the U.S.-North Korean negotiations. At meetings held 6-11 June, the IAEA Board of Governors expressed its concerns about and interest in the uncleared suspicion about North Korea's nuclear development but did not adopt a resolution.

[Correspondent] What is the atmosphere in the IAEA following North Korea's announcement to suspend its decision to withdraw from the NPT?

[Yi] The IAEA is unlikely to attempt sincere dialogue with North Korea until the United States and North Korea reach a fundamental agreement through additional negotiations. As a matter of fact, the IAEA sent several messages two months ago informing North Korea of its willingness to negotiate at any place and at any time. However, it has received no response from North Korea.

After the recent Board of Governors meeting, the IAEA sent North Korea another telex that said: "The IAEA is willing to hold negotiations with North Korea on the nuclear inspection issue and urges North Korea's sincere reaction to this." North Korea will probably try to stall for time by dragging out U.S.-North Korean talks.

However, North Korea's suspension of its withdrawal from the NPT means that it is still under the Nuclear Safeguards Accord. Accordingly, the IAEA has secured a basis for continuing its ad hoc inspections [imsi sachal] of North Korea.

[Correspondent] How will special inspections of North Korea be carried out?

[Yi] That is the most important question the United States intends to discuss with North Korea. U.S.-North Korean negotiations will result in certain guidelines. Based on that, the IAEA will determine what to do.

[Correspondent] Why did North Korea accept an ad hoc inspection last May?

[Yi] North Korea could normally operate its nuclear facilities using batteries and film which were put in place by the IAEA in May 1992. The IAEA replaced them with new ones in May 1993. This was sufficient reason for North Korea to accept the inspection in May this year. In addition, to discontinue inspections gives no advantage to North Korea because it should make a new start by receiving inspections. North Korea's acceptance of the recent inspection can be regarded as its will to implement the Nuclear Safeguards Accord.

North Korea will probably allow IAEA inspectors to observe the replacement of fuel rods of its nuclear reactors at Yongbyon, as it promised.

[Correspondent] What was discussed at the recent IAEA Board of Governors' meeting?

[Yi] The meeting focused on strengthening nuclear safeguards. Methods to strengthen the IAEA's activities concerning nuclear inspections by developing inspection technology for searching for unreported nuclear facilities and activities were discussed in depth at the meeting.

Minister, IAEA Head Meet in Vienna

SK1406063593 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 93 p 2

[Article by correspondent Pak Ui-chun from Vienna]

[Text] Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who is visiting Austria, held talks with Secretary General Hans Blix at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on 14 June. They discussed measures for North Korea's nuclear issue such as the IAEA's special inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities in the wake of North Korea's suspension [yubo] of its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT].

At the talks, Minister Han asked Secretary General Hans Blix to attend an international symposium on "Nuclear Reactors of the Next Generation" which will be held in Seoul in October under the joint auspices of the IAEA and the Korea Electric Power Corporation [KEPC]. Minister Han proposed to Secretary General Hans Blix: If special inspections of the Yonbyon nuclear facilities which North Korea has not reported to the IAEA are not realized, it will be desirable for steps to be taken so that general inspections [ilban sachal] may be conducted like special inspections.

In particular, Minister Han stressed that "North-South talks should be held with the U.S.-DPRK talks in order to resolve the nuclear issue." He explained to Secretary General Hans Blix the progress and contents of the North-South talks which have proceeded so far.

In connection with this, Secretary General Hans Blix stressed that, if a policy on special inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities is decided at additional U.S.-North Korean talks, the ROK and the IAEA will have to positively strengthen cooperation. Secretary General

Hans Blix repeatedly declared that the IAEA is ready to hold talks with North Korea to discuss the issue concerning nuclear inspections. In the meantime, the IAEA and the KEPC will invite North Korea to attend the symposium on nuclear reactors of the next generation.

Envoy to UN Assesses U.S.-DPRK Talks

SK1406030293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] New York, June 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea has agreed to impartial fullscope inspection in talks with the United States, meaning it will eventually accept inspection of its suspected nuclear facilities, Yu Chong-ha, South Korean ambassador to the United Nations, said Sunday. Pyongyang-Washington talks in the near future will feature the same delegates as the New York talks last week but are expected to be in Beijing or Geneva, he said.

"The agreements are temporary in nature," Yu said, evaluating the North Korea-U.S. high-level talks. "North Korea turned away, for now, from bolting the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). "There was no progress on the nuclear inspection issue, but the two sides agreed on the principle, the principle of impartial, fullscope inspection. This was an important point earned for the U.S. side," Yu said.

After four rounds of talks, Pyongyang and Washington issued a joint statement, the first of its kind between the two countries, where North Korea said it was temporarily suspending its NPT withdrawal. "The high-level meetings were in themselves a concession on the U.S. part," the ambassador said on what Washington gave in return for Pyongyang's decision. "Washington's promise of respect for each other's sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs were also rewards, but they are all principles contained in the U.N. charter," he said.

The promise not to threaten or make nuclear attacks is part of U.S. basic policy, he said. "North Korea agreed to impartial fullscope inspection. This means it will accept inspections," he said. "This will be the crux at future North Korea-U.S. talks." North Korea apparently asked to meet in third countries, Yu said, because it did not want to talk with the U.N. Security Council looming in the background.

Premier Assesses DPRK Response

SK1406025293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0205 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] The government this morning sent a telephone message to the North Korean side. In the message, without specifically clarifying the agenda issue, which has been a stumbling block in achieving success in the North-South working-level contact, the government informed the North Korean side that it will send our side's delegates to Panmunjom tomorrow.

In the telephone message in the name of Prime Minister Hwang In-song the government said that it affirmatively assesses the North Korean side's response to the efforts to resolve the nuclear issue diplomatically and it will send tomorrow two working-level delegates of our side to Tongilgak in the North side's area of Panmunjom.

In particular, Prime Minsiter Hwang stressed that at a time when national reconciliation and unity are required more urgently than ever before it is desirable for the two sides to exchange opinions on the basis of understanding and respecting each other's stand and, thus, to eliminate differences in opinions between them. Thus, he did not insist on our government's previous stand of wanting to discuss the issue of exchanging special envoys and the nuclear issue.

In this connection, Vice Minister of the Unification Board Song Yong-tae said: We hope that the North Korean side will make clear its stand toward our message. Even if there is no response to our message from the North Korean side today, we will send our delegates to Panmunjom tomorrow. Our attention is focused on the North Korean side's reaction.

If a working-level contact is realized tomorrow, the North and the South resume a direct dialogue in four months and 15 days following the contact of the Joint Nuclear Control Committee held last January and it is also the first North-South meeting since the new government was inaugurated.

Seoul Willing To 'Guarantee' DPRK System

SK1406092193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0348 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government said Monday that it would send representatives to the Truce Village of Panmujom to hold a working-level contact at 10 AM Tuesday [15 June] as proposed by North Korea. Prime Minister Hwang In-song, in a telephone message addressed to his North Korean counterpart, Kang Song-san, said South Korea positively evaluated North Korea's diplomatic efforts to resolve the nuclear issue, referring obviously to North Korea's agreement with the United States in New York on last Friday to suspend its decision to withdraw from the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. "We will send two representatives to Tongil-gak (the Unification Pavilion) in the northern side of the Truce Village at 10 AM, June 15," the message said.

The South Korean Government had been proposing to the North to hold meetings to discuss both the problems related to the nuclear issue and North Korea's proposal to exchange special emissaries. This time, however, South Korea did not specify issues to discuss, thus indicating it was prepared to discuss even the question of exchanging special envoys, sources said.

Unless North Korea makes a counterproposal, it could be assumed that South and North Korea will meet again for the first time since Jan. 25 when the two sides held a meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission. Prime Minister Hwang said it would be desirable for the two sides to let their representatives to meet and exchange opinions in order to narrow their differences while trying to understand and respecting each other's positions. [sentence as received]

South Korea is expected to be represented by Song Yong-tae, vice minister of the National Unification Board, and Yi Sung-kon, the southern side chairman of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission. Earlier, North Korea sent a telephone message last Friday, proposing to hold a working-level contact on Tuesday to discuss problems on the exchange of special emissaries.

Tuesday's meeting, if realized, would be significant in that it would be the first meeting since South Korean President Kim Yong-sam launched the first civilian government in more than three decades.

The meeting will also show some indications as to where the inter-Korean relations are heading as North Korea's Kim Chong-il is solidifying his power, succeeding his father and President Kim Il-song, after he was named the chairman of the National Defense Committee on April 9.

Some analysts here believe the meeting could provide an important turning point as President Kim's government has put out the coexistence and coprosperity policy for the Korean people while North Korea was even proposing a summit between the leaders of the two countries. Depending on the outcome of the talks, it could usher in a decisive phase for an era of dialogue, they say.

But a majority of observers say they could not expect a substantial result from Tuesday's working-level talks. The nuclear issue, which had been the most serious stumbling block in the inter-Korean relations, is far from resolved, they note.

South Korea, as in the past, is expected to make its basic position clear to the northern side. Namely, the nuclear issue has to be given top priority. It would discuss the proposal for an exchange of special envoys only when North Korea's nuclear intention "becomes transparent," they say. If North Korea accept this South Korean position, the Seoul government is willing to "guarantee" the socialist system in the North and extend economic assistant under its policy of co-existence and co-prosperity, sources say. [sentence as received]

The South Korean Government will explain President Kim's stated position of not wanting to absorb North Korea in the so-called German style, nor does it want a rapid opening of North Korea. South Korea thus will provide Pyongyang with a relief from one of its most serious concerns, they say. South Korea specifically will propose to study the suspension of the joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise, Team Spirit, accept North Korean inspections of U.S. bases in South Korea, support Japan's and the United States' economic cooperation for North Korea, and expand inter-Korean economic cooperation. But most South Korean Government officials and other North Korean watchers agree that they do not know how Pyongyang would respond to such South Korean proposals, they add. [sentence as received]

North Suspends 15 Jun Contact With South

SK1406090693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0800 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Without specifically clarifying the agenda, which has been a stumbling block to the South-North Korean working-level contact, the government sent a telephone message to the North side on the morning of 14 June informing it that our side will send its delegate to Panmunjom on 15 June for the working-level contact. However, using the direct telephone line this afternoon, the North Korean side told us only that it will notify us again, without revealing its concrete position.

As a result, it will be difficult to hold direct South-North dialogue in the form of a working-level contact which was expected to be held on 15 June. Direct South-North dialogue has been suspended for four months and 20 days.

In the name of Prime Minister Hwang In-song, the government sent a 14 June telephone message to the North side saying that it affirmatively assesses the North Korean side's response to the efforts to resolve the nuclear issue diplomatically by postponing its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It also said that on the morning of 15 June, the date the North Korean side had suggested, our side would send two working-level delegates to Tongilgak in the North side's area of Panmunjom.

However, via a test telephone call on the direct telephone line in Panmunjom on 14 June, the North Korean side did not give any concrete position on our side's telephone message but said that it will not send its delegate to Panmunjom on 15 June. It just said that it will contact the South side at a later date. As a result, the government said it will not send its two working-level delegates to Panmunjom on 15 June.

Editorial Urges North To Abide by Treaty

SK1306021193 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jun 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Sincere N-followup by N.K."]

[Text] It is certainly a welcome turn of affairs that Pyongyang has at long last found itself obliged to abide by the rule of the international community. After four arduous high-level meetings with the United States in New York, North Korea reversed its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)—on the very day when its withdrawal decision was to take effect. A joint statement issued after the fourth round of the talks Friday afternoon said that the two countries would continue their high-level talks.

Although the joint statement is clouded in ambiguity, it is our sincere wish that the occasion will help Pyongyang to shed the infamy earned in the international community for its obstinate obsession with nuclear armament and other unsavory behavior. The decision to remain within the framework of the NPT, if accompanied by necessary deeds, can clear stumbling blocks for Pyongyang to progress in talks with the United States and Japan toward rapprochement.

All is not settled with the decision alone, however. What is important, and perhaps more crucial, is how sincerely Pyongyang abides by the terms of the NPT. North Korea must act without intentional procrastination while abiding faithfully with all provisions of the NPT, and readily and honestly submit its nuclear facilities to international inspection including those, for example, in the suspected Yongbyon and Pakchon areas.

The Pyongyang leadership is advised to accept IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] inspections as soon as possible so as not to arouse unnecessary suspicion unless it has an ulterior motive for lingering. Surely, the sooner the better for the North if it is really interested in obtaining the confidence required to salvage its faltering economy.

Regrettably, North Korea has so far rejected Seoul's repeated calls for mutual inspections of suspected sites in both Koreas. An early conduct of such trial inspections, would certainly relieve Pyongyang of any suspicions that might arise in the course of implementing procedural steps. The inter-Korea inspections, based on the denuclearization declaration of the Korean peninsula, will be an important step that can, if followed up by action formulas, lead Pyongyang to gain international trust badly needed for its viability.

Now that it has decided to stick to the NPT, North Korea has no option but to sincerely, and more importantly, quickly, implement required measures. It would be folly for North Korea to remain under suspicion simply by fumbling with this excuse and that. There will be no way to conceal Pyongyang's ulterior nuclear intentions, if any.

Editorials Assess U.S.-DPRK Talks

SK1306232893

[Editorial report] Three Seoul vernacular dailies on 13 June carry editorials commenting on North Korea's decision to "suspend the effectuation of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]," which was announced in New York after the U.S.-DPRK high-level talks.

CHOSON ILBO carries on page 3 a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Meaning of the 'Withholding of the Withdrawal'."

The editorial first welcomes North Korea's decision to "suspend as long as it considers necessary the effectuation of its withdrawal from the NPT" and said that the worst crisis had been over as a result. The editorial adds that despite the results of the U.S.-DPRK high-level talks, "no one can say when North Korea will completely return to the NPT, accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] special inspections, and achieve denuclearization through North-South mutual special inspections."

The editorial notes that the ROK must know the true meaning of North Korea's unilateral suspension of the effectuation of its withdrawal from the NPT and that it is important to know whether North Korea took this step to ultimately return to the NPT, gain diplomatic benefits, or buy time to develop nuclear weapons.

The editorial then describes the ROK's limited roles and choices in the North Korean nuclear issue and states: "We should in no way be a spectator to the North Korean nuclear issue. We must further strengthen the cooperation between the ROK and the United States over this issue and demonstrate our abilities in confirming whether North Korea is pursuing a nuclear program or not."

TONG-A ILBO carries on page 3 a 1,000-word editorial entitled "We Merely Had North Korea Go Back to the Starting Point."

Describing North Korea's decision to suspend the effectuation of its withdrawal from the NPT, the editorial first says: "We cannot understand why the United States has given North Korea the diplomatic gift of the joint statement of the representatives of the U.S. and DPRK Governments." The editorial notes that North Korea can resolve its nuclear issue only by abolishing its nuclear materials and nuclear reprocessing and enrichment facilities.

With regard to the lack of specific references to special inspections in the joint statement, the editorial says that for that reason it must withhold its judgment of the results of the U.S.-DPRK high-level talks, adding that "we will see how the special inspection issue will be concluded in future U.S.-DPRK talks."

SEOUL SINMUN carries on page 3 a 1,000-word editorial entitled "'Accepting Nuclear Inspections' Is the Only Choice North Korea Has." The editorial first says that North Korea's withholding of its withdrawal from the NPT is not an end to or the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue but a beginning. The editorial then says: "We think that the United States' concessions and the ROK Government's acceptance of them are the best choices for now. This is because our purpose is not to isolate and punish North Korea but to have it abandon its nuclear program."

The editorial adds: "If North Korea's withholding of the withdrawal from the NPT was a mere means to buy time and if there is no way to persuade North Korea, we must hurry up with sanctions [jaeje] even if it may aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula." The editorial concludes by saying: "North Korea has no other choice but to 'accept nuclear inspections.' If it does not accept nuclear inspections, we must seek international punishment and sanctions. North Korea must not forget this."

U.S. President To Visit Seoul 10-11 Jul

SK1406111993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1105 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—U.S. President Bill Clinton will visit South Korea on July 10-11 at the invitation of South Korean President Kim Yong-sam, the presidential office announced Monday. Clinton will hold summit talks with President Kim and address the National Assembly during his visit, the announcement said. Clinton, who will be accompanied by his wife, Hillary, will arrive here from Tokyo, where he is scheduled to attend a meeting of the Group of Seven industralized nations, Korean officials said.

At the first summit since the inauguration of new administrations in Seoul and Washington, the two presidents will discuss ways to strengthen the defense alliance and to expand the trade and economic ties with a view to developing a comprehensive partnership between the two nations, the announcement said. In particular, the talks will focus on how to jointly cope with the North Korean nuclear issue and will cover a wide range of issues including the security and economic matters of the Asia-Pacific region, the announcement said.

Clinton, in his address to the National Assembly, is expected to deal with an important U.S. diplomatic policy on Asia, diplomatic sources said. The U.S. President will also reaffirm the U.S. security commitment for South Korea and strongly urge North Korea to accept inspection of its nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the sources said.

Seoul Acquiring Russian Advanced Technologies

SK1406023793 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 93 p 6

[Text] The ROK has briskly promoted the introduction of advanced technology from Russia. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology and other organizations concerned, our country introduced from Russia the advanced technologies on 26 items—including laser and aircraft brake devices—in 1989-1992. The items amounted to $3.20 million. Technology cooperation between the ROK and Russia has been promoted through various ways, such as joint investment, establishment of overseas research institutes, and inducement of investment in science.

Samsung Electronics plans to establish a software research institute in Moscow this month. Other enterprises are considering a method of introducing a necessary domain and manpower from the Russian research institutes. In addition, the government and business circles plan to establish three or four joint research institutes in Moscow and others.

The ROK and Russia have briskly promoted joint investment in high technology fields. ROK Medicine, which mainly deals with medical instruments, has established a joint (Ultraim) Company in (Peterbruk) with Russian (Bupunim) Company. The joint (Ultraim) Company is jointly researching three or four projects, including medical instruments using ultrasonic waves and endoscope devices.

Russian scientists have been briskly introduced into our country. 95 Russian scientists came into our country last year. The government plans to bring 200 Russian scientists to our country this year and 400 scientists next year.

Based on the Treaty on Science and Technology signed between the ROK and Russia in 1990, out of the 79 joint research projects, 11 items, including highly-efficient filters and ion injectors for industry have been developed. The items will be commercialized within this year. Both countries have recently agreed to jointly develop 20 projects, including the technology on alloyed metals for aircraft.

In particular, many small and medium-sized business, such as Mirae Sanggong Corporation and Changwon Kihwa Corporation, have participated in the joint projects. 12 items out of the joint research projects have been applied for a patent. The joint projects have been highly estimated.

DPRK Missile Reason for Japan's 'Arms Expansion'

SK1306054393 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 93 p 7

[Article by Tokyo-based correspondent Yi Chang-sun, from the "Correspondent Corner" column: "Japan's Sense of Terror for 'Nodong No. 1'"]

[Text] Japan, shocked by the successful test firing of North Korea's new-type missile, "Nodong No. 1," is seeking to build versatile defense systems. The representative effort for this is seen in its expansion of a defense network of "Patriot" missiles and in the introduction of a Theater Missile Defense [TMD] system.

Japan's action was prompted by its judgment that an overall reorganization of a defense network is necessary, because Nagoya, Osaka and other areas in west Japan are within North Korea's firing range with the development of the Nodong No. 1 missile which has a 1,000-km range. All of Japan is also within the range of the Nodong No. 2 missile, which will have more than a 1,300-km range when it is developed. In particular, Japan regards North Korea's suspected nuclear development, the development of a long-range missile, and the means for delivering the missile as serious threats to its security.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN on 12 June reported that according to "the new medium-range plan for adjustment of defense capabilities" which will begin from 1996, Japan decided to introduce the TMD system to reinforce its defense system.

The TMD system can observe a enemy missile when it is fired from several hundred kilometers to 1,000 km. It can notify the ground base of the missile's firing through a sensor launched in space and AWACS [Airborne Warning and Control System]. The TMD system is a defense system intended to repel the enemy's missile with anti-missile missiles.

This paper also reported that Japan will intensively deploy patriot missiles in west Japan in the event that the danger of North Korea's missile attack increases. In addition, Japan decided to hold unofficial consultations with the United States to work out measures to promptly obtain intelligence about North Korea from U.S. satellites. Japan has been operating patriot missile units in and around Hokkaido since 1990. Based on the 1992 budget, Japan is pushing for the introduction of patriot missiles with upgraded functions.

Some experts in military affairs, however, observed that North Korea's missile development does not present an immediate threat to Japan's security. They noted that North Korea's development of nuclear weapons has not been confirmed and believe that North Korea's technology for making small, highly efficient nuclear weapons that can be carried by the missile has not yet been developed. They observed that the current North Korean missile test was intended for such political purposes as promoting export of its weapons, instigating disturbances among the ROK, the United States and Japan, using it as a test diplomatic card, and so forth.

Experts in military affairs do not attach great military importance to the North Korean missile issue. But the Japanese Government's reaction has been extremely sensitive, thus creating even a sense of crisis to a certain extent. The attitude of Japan's news circles is also the same as that of the government. Therefore, one has a feeling that North Korea's missile development is offering another justification for Japan's arms expansion.

Police Stop Inter-Korean Student Contact

SK1206082493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—Police blockade aborted an inter-Korean student talks and sent hundreds of students on demonstrations through downtown streets Saturday. No violence or injuries were reported.

More than 3,000 collegians of Hanchongnyon, the Korean Federation of University Student Councils, gathered at Yonsei University campus in western Seoul Saturday morning to march to the truce village of Panmunjom to meet North Korean students for talks on national reunification and sisterhood ties. North Korean counterparts said they will show up at the truce village for the meeting, and Pyongyang's Central News Agency reported that student representatives were waiting at Panmunjom Saturday morning.

South Korean authorities disallowed the contact and posted 12,000 policemen in the capital city for a tight blockade. Students squatted for an hour-long rally on the eight-lane street when waiting police blocked their march out of the Yonsei campus. They gathered again in the northern part of the capital from late afternoon but were blocked again by thousands of policemen.

Students Beat Policeman to Death

SK1206104793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—A policeman died from student beating while trying to disperse demonstrators protesting blockade of inter-Korean student contact Saturday. Patrolman Kim Chun-to, 27, was taken to an emergency room but died from respiratory failure resulting from shock, police said.

Kim was beaten by 20 to 30 collegians with wooden sticks while trying to disperse squatting demonstrators in northern Seoul, according to police. He fell after being hit on the chest by a rock and was repeatedly beaten for over five minutes while surrounded by demonstrators, police said.

More than 3,000 students belonging to Hanchongnyon, the Korean Federation of University Student Councils, had gathered at Yonsei University campus to march to the truce village of Panmunjom to meet their North Korean counterparts. South Korean authorities forbid the contact and posted over 12,000 policemen to block the march. Ralliers at Yonsei had spread out throughout the city for sporadic rallies when the march was aborted by the blockade.

Police went on an immediate search for the students involved in the beating. This was the second clash between students and police under three and half months old Kim Yong-sam administration. Firebombs, rocks and tear gas were hurled in a violent confrontation May 31 after which police raided college campus and confiscated firebombs and steel pipes.

Police Name Suspect in Policeman's Death

SK1406031993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—A university student is being sought as the prime suspect in the beating to death of a riot policemen during a demonstration on Saturday, the police said Monday. The student was hit in the head by a riot policeman as he fled after kicking Kim Chun-do in the chest and underwent treatment at a hospital some 500 meters away. Detectives have learned that his family name is Song.

A senior police officer said it was impossible to determine that Song's kicks were the "direct" cause of Kim's death, but that Song was party to the violence. The police are seeking a coed who accompanied Song to the hospital and searching for six other students believed to have taken part in the beating.

Police Search for Student Suspect

SK1406134693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1127 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—The Seoul police on Monday were seeking a Hoseo University student in connection with the death of a policeman in a clash with demonstrating students in Seoul over the weekend. A police officer said the police suspect that Song Yong-taek, age 23, a senior of Hoseo University in Chonan, South Chungchong Province, kicked patrolman Kim Chun-to in the waist to fell him to the ground. He said the police have obtained eyewitnesses' statement that Song kicked patrolman Kim and ran away as Kim was rturning from a pursuit of fleeing students on a back alley of the Kalhyon-dong market area in northwestern Seoul around 4:05 P.M. [0705 GMT] last Saturday [12 June].

The officer said the police also secured three eyewitnesses who said they saw students throw stones at the dead policeman and others, and four other eyewitnesses who said they saw a group of students trample down on the patrolman. Meanwhile, the prosecutor general's office on Monday ordered the national police to round up the nine executive members of the Fatherland Unification Committee of the National Alliance of College Student Organizations (Hanchongnyon).

The prosecution handed down the instructions after deciding to find out if the Unification Committee is an organization benefitting enemy. "If the committee were determined to serve enemy, we will place them under arrest on charges of violating the National Security Law," a prosecution official said. On the other hand, an Hanchongnyon student organization claimed on Monday that the press releases made by the prosecution and police regarding the death of a policeman last Saturday were full of distortion and speculation.

At a press conference, the "committee for the protection of Hanchongnyon to the last" asserted that Hanchongnyon's earlier expression of condolences over the policeman's death was misled into Hanchongnyon's acceptance of reponsibility for the death. "The prosecution and police should stop persecuting our student organization over the policeman's death at this time when even no exact cause of his death was determined," the student committee said.

Defense Minister Said Banned From Leaving Country

SK1106123593 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Jun 93 p 1

[Summary] It has been learned that those whose leaving the country has been banned in connection with the Yulgok Project scandal number 22 include Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae, DLP lawmaker Chong Ho-yong, and Chon Kyong-hwan, former president Chon Tu-hwan's brother.

It is for the first time that an incumbent minister's leaving the country is banned. Defense Minister Kwon is scheduled to leave for the United States on 27 Jun to attend the ROK-U.S. defense ministers' meeting which will begin 28 Jun, and his trip to the United States is impossible unless the Board of Audit and Inspection requests to lift the ban.

In this connection, the defense minister's aide said, "It seems that the BAI included Minister Kwon on the list because it included even those who have to be questioned in connection with the Yulgok Project. Since Minister Kwon's departure on 27 Jun has already been reported to Chongwadae [presidential residence], they must have taken him off the list by now."

Ministry Sues Newspaper for Libel

SK1106123793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1125 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry on Friday sued publisher Yi Pil-kon and editor-in-chief Choe U-sok of the CHUNGANG ILBO on libel charges. The daily reported in its Friday issue that the Board of Audit and Inspection asked the Justice Ministry to ban the exit from the country by Defense Minister Kwon and 21 other former and present senior military officials and arms dealers for their suspected involvement in irregularities over the Yolgok project.

In the lawsuit filed with the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, the ministry said that despite the fact that the board did not ask for such a ban, the newspaper carried a report on the ban to give the impression that Minister Kwon was involved in Yulgok irregularities to the detriment of his honor. Saying that among the 22 persons whose exit ban was asked for were, besides Minister Kwon, Rep. Chong Ho-yong and Chon Kyong-hwan, brother of former President Chong doo-hwan, the newspaper said it was the first time that an exit ban was asked against an incumbent cabinet member.

Meanwhile, an official at the Justice Ministry said on Friday afternoon that no office has asked for an exit ban against Defense Minister Kwon. "So, we have never placed minister Kwon on the exit ban list," he said.

Prosecution 'Certain' Posco Head Accepted Bribes

SK0806081093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—The prosecution said Tuesday that it was now certain that Pak Tae-chun took huge amounts of bribes from 12 contractors and business partners when he was chairman of Pohang Iron and Steel Co [Posco]. The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office on Monday questioned top managers and accounting clerks of six Posco subcontactors, including Yi Chong-yo, president of Samjong Steel Co., and three Posco officials, a spokesman said.

Some claimed that they gave money to Pak at his demand and that they, as subcontractors, had no choice but to accept the request, he said. The summoned people were released late Monday night.

The prosecution summoned Tuesday more than 10 close aides to Pak, including former chairman Hwang Kyong-no, former vice president Yi Tae-kong and other former and present Posco officials, for questioning. Chosun Refractories Co. allegedly paid Pak 1.3 billion won (1.62 million U.S. dollars), followed by Shihwa Construction Co. at 1.11 billion won and Pohang Bus Service Co. at 640 million won.

President Links 10 Jun Event, Independence Movement

SK1006082793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said on Thursday [10 June] that the demonstrations that erupted in June 1987 had the same historic spirit as the independence struggle against Japanese rule in 1919 and the uprising that overthrew the government of President Syngman Rhee in 1960. "The spirit of then flows in today's democratic reforms of the civilian era," Kim said, marking the sixth anniversary of the protests by meeting with 17 leaders of the then "headquarters of the national movement to fight for a democratic constitution."

In that summer of mass protests six years ago, Kim was president of the now-defunct opposition Reunification Democratic Party and a permanent adviser to the headquarters, which comprised lawmakers, religious leaders, writers, and people from other walks of life who wanted to change the constitution to allow direct presidential elections. His government, the country's first civilian government in more than three decades, was an extension of the independence struggle, the 1960 revolution, the Kwangju democratization movement in 1980 and the protests, Kim said.

"The June 10 movement for democratization was proof in action that the people, including the middle class, won't tolerate the country's democracy being trampled by force, and a national victory that rooted democracy in the country," Kim said. "I believe that the warm support from the people for the reforms pursued by the government during its 100 days in office is extended from the democratic spirit of June 10," he said.

Kim claimed that the announcement of direct elections by President Chon Tu-hwan's handpicked successor, No Tae-u, on June 29 was the inevitable result of the protests on June 10. "If resistence and fight at the cost of life was valuable in the past, now is the time for everyone to unite to change, reform, and create," he said. The 17 people invited were Kim Sung-hun, Pak Hyong-kyu, Ko Un, Yang Sun-chik, Yi Ton-myong, Che Chong-ku, Choe Hyong-u, O Chung-il, Yi Sang-su, In Myong-chin, Pak Chong-ung, Yi Kyu-taek, Yi Ae-chu, Song Wol-chu, Kim Tong-wan, Kum Yong-kyun and Yu Si-chun.

Kim Yong-sam Meets With DLP Leader

SK1006072993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam ordered a study Thursday of the Seoul Peace Prize, including the possibility of abolishing it, ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] spokesman Kang Chae-sop said. Kim's instruction came in a meeting with the executive chairman of his party, Kim Chong-pil, at Chongwadae, Kang said.

Kim told the chairman that the government and party had to make a decision after finding out if the prize, unlike the Nobel Peace Prize which has prestige and is sought after by many, was being presented to reluctant recipients, Kang said. Kim also instructed Kim Chong-pil to complete reorganization of the party and its branches this month so it could start tackling pressing issues, including stabilizing the livelihood of ordinary citizens, and prepare for the National Assembly session in July, Kang said.

Kim Chong-pil reported to the president that public servants would complete the registration of their assets by Aug. 10 in accordance with the revised ethics law for public servants and would be able to disclose their assets around Sept. 10. President Kim said that since officials would disclose their assets under the law this time, there should not be any mistakes.

Burma

National Convention Holds Panel Discussions

BK1206081093 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Groups of National Convention delegates representing political parties, elected representatives, national races, farmers, workers, members of the intelligentsia and technocrats, and invited persons held panel discussions this morning and afternoon in their respective meeting rooms on the Kyaikkasan Grounds in Yangon [Rangoon]. The panel participants deliberated on fundamental principles of the state to be included in the state constitution.

The group representing political parties held their panel discussion in Meeting Room No. 5 at 1000 today on the fundamental principles of the state that are to be included in the state constitution. The meeting was chaired by U Tha Zan Hla of the National League for Democracy [NLD] and U Zeya acted as secretary.

The presiding chairman explained the prescription of fundamental principles of the state. The NLD's report containing suggestions was submitted by U Nyunt Wai, U Khin Maung of Panglong, U Aung Shwe, and U Lwin. The meeting adjourned at 1500 after deciding to resume at 1000 on 15 June.

The group representing elected representatives held their panel discussion at 1000 today in Meeting Room No. 4 on the fundamental principles of the state to be incorporated in the state constitution. U Mahn Tin Aung Than of the Union Karen League chaired the meeting and U Myo Nyunt acted as secretary.

The presiding chairman explained the prescription of fundamental principles of the state and the following elected representatives participated in discussions: U Hla Kyi of the NLD, East Bassein constituency-2 in Irrawaddy Division; U Myint Thein, Chauk constituency-1, Magwe Division; U Aung Myint, Letpadan constituency- 1, Pegu Division; U Tun Myaing, Wetlet constituency-1, Sagaing Division; Daw Win Myint, Mayangon constituency-2; U San Hla of the Union Pa-o National Organization, Hopong constituency; and Dr. Hmu Tang, independent from Thangtlang constituency, Chin State.

The meeting ended at 1550 after the following dates for deliberations were requested from the presiding chairman: Shan National League for Democracy on 17 June; the National Unity Party on 14 June; and the Shan State Kokang Democratic Party on 14 June.

The panel discussion held by the delegates representing national races convened at 1000 today in Meeting Hall No. 1 to discuss the fundamental principles of the state. U Kyi Nyunt of Yangon Division chaired the meeting and U San Tun acted as secretary. The presiding chairman explained the drawing of the fundamental principles and the following delegates participated in the discussions: U Kyaw Soe Lay alias U Tin Soe of Kachin State; U Tint Aung of Pegu Division; and U Than Tun of Yangon Division. The meeting ended at 1145 after deciding to resume the meeting at 1000 on 16 June.

The panel discussion of the delegates representing farmers was held at 0930 today in Meeting Hall No. 7 to discuss the fundamental principles of the state. U Thein Lwin of Myaungmya Township, Irrawaddy Division, chaired the meeting and U Thant Zin acted as secretary. Following the explanation by the presiding chairman on prescribing the fundamental principles, U Win Thein of Natmauk Township, Magwe Division, participated in the discussions. The meeting ended at 0950 after deciding to resume at 0930 on 21 June.

The panel discussion of the delegates representing workers was held at 1000 in Meeting Hall No. 6 to discuss the fundamental principles of the state for the state constitution. U Tin U of Meiktila, Mandalay Division, chaired the meeting and U Khin Maung Win acted as secretary. The presiding chairman explained the prescription for the fundamental principles of the constitution. The following delegates participated in discussions: U Kyi Myint of Tharawaddy in Pegu Division; U Kyaw Win Tun of Kyaukpadaung Township in Mandalay Division; Daw Tin Nyo, East Bassein, Irrawaddy Division; U Shwe of Syriam, Yangon Division; U Khin Maung Swe, Hlaing Township, Yangon Division; U Thinn Kyu of Syriam Township, Yangon Division; and U Than Myint, New Dagon South Township, Yangon Division. The meeting ended at 1425 after deciding to resume at 1000 on 16 June.

The panel discussion of the delegates representing members of the intelligentsia and technocrats was held at 1000 today in Meeting Room No. 3 to discuss the fundamental principles of the state. U Khin Zaw, movie director, chaired the meeting and U Han Htoo acted as secretary. Following the presiding chairman's explanation on prescribing fundamental principles of the state, the following delegates participated in discussions: Myat Thu alias Tekatho Myat Thu, writer; Daw Yi Yi Myint, associate professor of the Institute of Economics; Daw Po, professor of Myanmar language; Dr. Mya U, rector of the Institute of Medicine-1; and U Thein U Po Saw, nuclear scientist. The meeting ended at 1020 after deciding to resume at 1000 on 14 June.

The panel discussion of delegates representing public service personnel on the prescription of fundamental principles of the state for the state constitution was held at 1000 today in Meeting Room No. 8. U Kyi Aye of the Ministry of Finance and Revenue chaired the meeting and U Hla Win acted as chairman.

Following the presiding chairman's explanation on the fundamental principles of the state, U Soe Lwin of the Ministry of Construction, U San Aung of the Ministry of Energy, and Colonel Maung Maung Kyi of the Ministry of Defense participated in the discussions. The meeting ended at 1035 after a closing speech by the presiding chairman. The meeting is to resume on 14 June.

The panel discussion of delegates representing invited persons was held at 1000 today in Meeting Hall No. 2 to discuss the fundamental principles of the state. Retired ambassador U Ko chaired the meeting and U Soe Lwin acted as secretary.

Following the presiding chairman's explanation on prescribing the fundamental principles of the state, the following delegates participated in the discussions: Dr. Maung Maung Sein, head of the Psychiatric Hospital; U Mahtu Naw from the Shan State Special Region-5; U Kyaw Myint alias U Win Maung of Namhkam; and U Wan Tin, retired commissioner. The meeting ended at 1310 after deciding to resume the meeting at 1000 on 14 June.

Senior SLORC Advisor Praises Aung San Suu Kyi

BK1206085893 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] A senior civilian advisor of the Burmese military government praised Burmese opposition leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi—a departure from past practice. In an interview with the BBC, Advisor U Sett Maung described Daw Aung Suu Kyi as famous and popular and as capable of attracting the public. However, he said the main reason for her popularity is because she is the daughter of former leader U Aung San, who was especially trusted and respected by the people.

U Sett Maung said the main reason for Daw Aung Suu Kyi's four-year detention at her home is the military-led State Law and Order Restoration Council's concern that she may be used politically to create instability.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Human Rights Meeting

BK1206073693 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] U Ohn Gyaw, foreign minister and head of the Myanmar [Burmese] delegation, left Yangon [Rangoon] by air for Vienna this afternoon to attend the International Conference on Human Rights to be held in Vienna, Austria, from 14 to 25 June.

Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Brigadier General Myo Thant, minister of information; Brigadier General Maung Maung, minister of livestock breeding and fisheries; U Nyunt Shwe, deputy foreign minister; responsible officials; and Mr. Takashi Tajima, Japanese ambassador to Myanmar.

The foreign minister is accompanied by U Win Mra, ambassador from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; U Nyi Nyi Than, deputy directory general of the Ministry of Affairs; U Kyaw Tint Swe, director; U Win Thein, special officer; and Daw Moe Thuza, personal secretary of the minister.

U Tin Kyaw Hlaing, permanent representative of Myanmar to the United Nations in Geneva, will act as alternative leader of the Myanmar delegation. Other members of the delegations are: U Pe Thein Tin, Myanmar ambassador in Islamabad; Daw Yin Yin Myint, first secretary at the Office of the Permanent Representative of Myanmar in Geneva; and U Aung Htoo, second secretary of the Myanmar Embassy in Bonn.

442 Rohingyas Repatriated From Bangladesh 6 Jun

BK1106111193 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] In accordance with the coordinated agreement reached between the two countries on the repatriation of those who illegally left Myanmar [Burma] for Bangladesh, a delegation led by Mr. Jahural Islam, a camp official from the other side of the country [Bangladesh], transferred 442 returnees—219 males and 223 females—from 104 households to our Kayinchaung reception center at 1030 on 6 June 1993. The returnees were brought in by two motorboats.

Since the repatriation began on 22 September 1992, a total of 26,319 persons who left the country illegally—12,862 males and 13,457 females—from 5,863 households had been accepted through 6 June.

192 Repatriated 8 Jun

BK1206074293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] In accordance with the bilateral agreement on the repatriation of those who illegally left Myanmar [Burma], a delegation led by Mr. Bonuwar Hussein Akham, a camp official from the country on the other side [Bangladesh], transferred 192 returnees—97 males and 95 females—from 48 households to our Kayinchaung reception center at 1100 on 8 June. The returnees were brought back in five motorboats.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir, Delegation Leave for PRC 13 Jun

BK1306083493 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, and his wife Datuk Sri Datin Paduka Dr. Siti Hasmah Mohamed Ali left for China today for a 10-day visit. He is leading a 219-man delegation, including Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Transport Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Ling Liong Sik, Primary Industries Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Lim Keng Yaik, and Culture, Arts, and Tourism Minister Datuk Sabaruddin Chik. Others in the delegation include the chief ministers of the states of Sarawak, Penang, and Pahang.

The prime minister is scheduled to visit Beijing, Urumqi in Xinjiang Province, Kunming in Yunnan Province, Shenzhen in Guangdong Province, and Haikou on Hainan Island. In Beijing, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir is scheduled to hold talks with his Chinese counterpart Li Peng, President Jiang Zemin, and Chairman of the National People's Congress Qiao Shi.

Commentary Notes Trip's Significance

BK1406094093 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 0800 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir is leading a 94-member delegation to Beijing. This event highlights the cardinal principle in Malaysia's external relations policy. Malaysia is interested in entering into and developing cordial relations with all countries.

China is a large country, and like all other one time communist nations, China is already embarking on the free market type of economy that acts as prospects for an increasing trade and investment relations between the two countries.

Dr. Mahathir and his delegation of government officials and business executives will have a very busy 10-day schedule. We may recall that the prime minister had visited China in 1985. This is significant as the Malaysian delegation is presently the largest of its kind to visit China.

At the height of the cold war, the Malaysian community was naturally very cautious not to have even formal diplomatic ties with China. The support given by the then leaders to the Malayan Communist Party was a good reason to distrust Beijing.

Today's China is committed to a lifestyle that is in harmony with Malaysia's own interest. To quote Dr. Mahathir, he is looking forward to being enlightened on China's contemporary role. On a broader prospective, everyone knows that China is rapidly becoming an economic power in its right. Suddently it is becoming the center of high growth.

It is appropriate for Malaysia's Government and private sector people to obtain a first-hand perception of these vital trends. At least 15 Malaysian companies will be signing agreements with the Chinese counterpart next week. There'll also be a series of bilateral talks on issues that are of vital concern to the Malaysian economy. Malaysia is interested in seeking a reduction of the tariffs now imposed on some Malaysian commodities. Palm oil at present is liable for 28 percent customs duty which Malaysia will negotiate for a reduction.

Apart from trade and investment contacts, the people-to-people contacts have also increased. In the past few years an average of 60,000 Malaysians have been visiting China annually. There is also an active Malaysia-China Friendship Association. A highlight of the Malaysian interest in China will be the signing of a formal memorandum of understanding between the association and its Chinese counterpart.

Dr. Mahathir has always stressed the importence of people to people contacts. Exchanges of journalists, academics, and scientists will be (?stepped up).

All in all, Dr. Mahathir's mission to China will pave the way for the start of a new mutually important relationship with the People's Republic of China.

Official Views Smuggling of PRC-Made Handguns

BK1306111893 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 27 May 93 p 2

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, 26 May—Local people are believed to have smuggled from neighboring countries PRC-made Norinco-brand handguns. These handguns are increasingly popular among local criminals. This was disclosed by Datuk Zaman Khan, director of the Royal Malaysian Police Criminal Investigation Division. Zaman said the guns were believed to have been bought from Khmer Rouge guerrillas who earlier received them from the PRC.

"We believe Malaysians who have gone overseas and have contacts there are the ones who bring in this type of firearm," he said after attending a symposium on illegal regional trade in Kuala Lumpur today. He added that police have seized eight handguns of this type. [passage omitted]

Minister on Reports of Secession in Cambodia

BK1206084893 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Any move by provinces to secede from Cambodia can (?ruin) the country. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi says Malaysia hopes that the move by the Phnom Penh regime to pull out several provinces in eastern Cambodia will not materialize as it could affect unity and development. Unity is vital to enable the government elected through UN-sponsored elections to develop the country.

He said this to reporters in Muar in the southern state of Johor. He was commenting on press reports that government hardliners in Phnom Penh refused to recognize the election results and had announced that several provinces in eastern Cambodia were seceding.

Minister: APEC Should Remain 'Loose Forum'

BK1206084693 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Malaysia feels that the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, should remain as a loose forum which concentrates on the programs and projects it has agreed to undertake. The view was expressed by International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz [words indistinct] to upgrade the ministerial level of the APEC forum to a summit of heads of government because it would institutionalize the existing grouping.

She said this when answering (?questions) by reporters to comment on the suggestion that the meeting be upgraded to a summit. She said Malaysia's view on the matter was also shared by the other ASEAN members.

Singapore

Japanese Firms To Step Up Investments

BK1306090593 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Jun 93 p 1

[Text] Singapore—Japanese companies in Singapore plan to pump in more investments in the next three years and employ more local staff, says the local Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI).

The investment upturn—the first in three years—will cut across all industries, the JCCI found in a recent survey.

In its first such survey, JCCI polled 398 Japanese companies to get a clearer picture of Japanese business operations here. Sixty-two per cent of the respondents were in manufacturing.

According to Japan's Finance Ministry, total Japanese investment in Singapore peaked in 1989 at US$1.9 billion, then fell to US$840 million in 1990 and US$613 million in 1991. In the first six months of 1992, the investments totalled US$323 million.

JCCI secretary-general Yasutsugu Kozuki told BT that about two-fifths of the manufacturers surveyed said they would step up investments in the next three years while a quarter said they would maintain current capital outlay. One tenth intend to cut investments.

The remaining manufacturers said they had yet to draw up any investment plans.

Among Japanese finance houses, almost one in 10 project an investment surge, half expect no change, while 3 per cent see a fall. For the trading houses, more than a fifth expect investments to go up, one quarter think they will bt flat, and the rest say they are still unsure.

Turning to staffing in Japanese companies here, Mr Kozuki said 30 per cent of those in manufacturing, construction, distribution and services plan to cut their Japanese personnel while half will maintain their present numbers. Only 20 per cent intend to raise the Japanese component of their staff.

Nearly half of the manufacturers are likely to expand their overall workforce, more than a third will stick to the present level, and 15 per cent plan a cut.

But one quarter of those outside manufacturing—especially trading, finance and transportation—intend to fly in more staff from Japan. About a fifth say they will send more home while the rest say there will be no change.

In line with the recent decline in Japanese investments here, the survey showed that half of the manufacturers have moved at least part of their operations out of Singapore in the last five years, while the other half—mainly those in the food, petroleum and chemical industries—have yet to make any relocations.

Most of the relocations involved the low value-added operations of the the machinery, metal products and precision equipment businesses.

Cambodia

SOC Defense Ministry Rejects UNTAC Report 11 Jun

BK1106163293 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 93

["Rejection notice of the Defense Ministry of the State of Cambodia"—read by announcer]

[Text] A meeting was held at 1430 on the afternoon of 10 June at the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] Headquarters at Wat Phnum [in Phnom Penh]. Also attending the meeting were the chiefs of the general staff of the three factions, namely the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF], the National Army of Independent Cambodia, and the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces. The meeting discussed military issues, not political issues.

At a press conference held by the UN spokesman at noon on 11 June as well as on the radio, [UNTAC spokesman] Eric Falt reported that during the meeting of the three chiefs of staff on 10 June, General Ke Kimyan and General Pol Saroeun, representatives of the CPAF, announced their recognition of the election results.

The Defense Ministry of the State of Cambodia rejects this incorrect report by the UN spokesman and UNTAC radio and calls for measures to correct this report and broadcast the correction on UNTAC radio.

Issued in Phnom Penh on 11 June

VGNUFC Denounces Hun Sen Statement

BK1206055193 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Jun 93

["Roundup of Opinions in Various Circles on the Statement by Hun Sen, Vietnam's lackey, on the Secession of Six Cambodian Provinces Adjoining the Vietnamese Border"]

[Text] We have heard from various circles, received views from some foreigners, and have also collected opinions in foreign circles in Phnom Penh concerning the 10 June statement by puppet Hun Sen on the secession of Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, and Mondolkiri Provinces from Cambodia. We would like to excerpt these views as follows:

1. The statement by puppet Hun Sen, Vietnam's lackey, on the secession of six provinces from Cambodia was a coup by the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnam's puppets who, in fact, have staged this coup against themselves because they want to maintain their communist party's dictatorship and monopoly of power.

2. Some opinions say that this is a kind of coup by Vietnam and its puppets against UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], the United Nations, and the international community.

3. Some views say that the statement by Vietnam's puppets on the secession of six Cambodian provinces is a new declaration of war against the United Nations, UNTAC's election, and against the Cambodian nation and people. This can also be called a declaration of Vietnam's second war of aggression. This also shows that Vietnam's puppets are grasping for breath; this is why they have made this frantic announcement.

The Cambodian nation and people have been seeing them for 14 years and are seeing them now. UNTAC also see them and so do the United Nations and the international community. Everyone is denouncing them from every direction.

4. Some say that Vietnam's puppets and lackeys, particularly the six leaders—Hun Sen, Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, Pol Saroeun, Sar Kheng, and Sin Song—are like dogs whose heads have been hit and continue to be hit by the people from every direction. They have been ambushed and attacked by people everywhere. They have been constantly pursued and attacked by soldiers, policemen, and officials of the Phnom Penh regime, and even by children and adults, who have been mistreated for 14 years by Vietnam's puppets and out-and-out lackeys.

The Cambodian nation and people, who have been suffering for 14 years because of Vietnam's war of aggression and Vietnam's puppets and lackeys, are uniting to ambush and attack these men, to clobber them to death in the near future, and to prevent them from escaping.

5. Hun Sen, Vietnam's lackey, said that on his side, a number of puppet leaders have split between three and six provinces from Cambodia. Among these leaders were Security Minister Sin Song and other puppet leaders.

This is a premeditated plan, which has been approved by Hanoi Vietnamese leaders in the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], particularly Le Duc Anh, Hanoi Vietnamese president; Do Muoi, CPV chief; Vo Van Kiet, Vietnamese prime minister; and Doan Khue, in charge of the Vietnamese Army.

6. There are some views which say that Vietnam does not accept the results of the UN election because they are making efforts to maintain and monopolize power and the dictatorship of the CPV. They are not willing to even share this dictatorship.

7. Other opinions say that this is a statement by bandits to seize the six Cambodian provinces and use them as hostages to threaten and intimidate others and to bargain for others' submission. This will allow them to maintain their complete dictatorship or 80 or 90 percent of it. As for others, they will get only hollow and empty things.

8. Others say that the Vietnamese aggressors have been waging a war of aggression in Cambodia for over 14 years; they are being bogged down and facing innummerable and complex problems both in Cambodia and in Vietnam. They are facing political, military, and diplomatic difficulties. The economy and living standards particularly are facing great problems. They have been begging here and there and have not yet received anything. So people realize that the game Vietnam and the puppets now play is a game that short-sighted thieves play in a situation in which they are grasping for air. They are striving to play this short-sighted game because they have no other way left.

9. Others say that in playing this game, the Hanoi Vietnamese and Vietnam's puppet leaders are entering a situation in which they cannot get out and will be checkmated. The people say that the Vietnamese and their puppets are like a poisonous snake, who is in bad shape after being hit quite a few times, yet struggles to raise its head and shouts for revenge despite the fact that it is being finished off.

10. Some opinions say that these people pretend to be smart, but they are in fact showing their weakness. Who does not know that the six puppet leaders—Hun Sen, Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, Pol Saroeun, Sar Kheng, and Sin Song—have been Vietnam's out-and-out lackeys for 14 or 15 years? They have shown through their activities that they are traitors to the nation and are opposed to the Cambodian nation and people. Before the election, they were very arrogant because they relied on their structure, from top to bottom, from Phnom Penh to the provinces, districts, communes, and villages, troops, police, and all levels of civilian officials. In particular, they relied on the old and new Vietnamese forces and the fact that UNTAC has allowed Vietnamese to vote. They very heavily relied

on these elements during the election and believed that they would win 90 percent if not 100 percent: 80 percent if not 90 percent. In that case they could continue to monopolize power and to decide everything in Cambodia at will. The Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets will continue to do everything as they please and do so legitimately through the UNTAC election.

This is why Hun Sen and Chea Sim have behaved shamelessly and so arrangantly toward others.

11. There are views according to which Vietnam's puppets do not realize that they are very much detested and hated by the Cambodian nation and people, who are pursuing them and attacking them. These puppets, however, are now trapped because they have been relying on Vietnam. The more they struggle to get out, the more they get squeezed. The more they struggle to get out, the more they will be suffocated to death by the trap.

CPP 'Hardliners' Tell Elected Members To Resign

BK1206112093 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 12-13 Jun 93 p 3

[Text] Singapore—Rebel members of the newly-elected Cambodian National Assembly have been told by their hardline leaders to resign their seats, leaving the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) in turmoil.

A top Cambodian official told BUSINESS TIMES yesterday that rebel leader and Vice-Prime Minister Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, a son of head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has with other hardliners told elected members of the National Assembly in six breakaway provinces to resign their seats.

Facing mass resignations, CPP leaders Chea Sim and Prime Minister Hun Sen have no option but to replace these assemblymen with other candidates who will attend the assembly sessions starting next Monday but refrain from voting on a key Bill to frame a new Constitution.

"We tried to talk to the hardliners but they are determined to go their own way. They are not happy with the way the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac) handled the election," the Cambodian official told BT.

The hardliners have formed six "autonomous" provinces which do not have the backing of Mr Hun Sen and CPP boss Chea Sim.

The official said: "Hun Sen says he cannot control the governors of the provinces because they have refused to accept the result of the poll."

But the ruling CPP is not really divided, as both the hardliners and the moderates such as Mr Hun Sen have refused to recognise the results of the May general election.

Mr Hun Sen told a meeting of the Supreme National Council in Phnom Penh on Thursday that six provinces had decided to "secede" after rejecting the CPP's narrow electoral defeat. The reason, he said, was that the election was affected by "massive irregularities." The CPP would not recognise the result of the poll until an independent inquiry into alleged electoral fraud was conducted, he said.

The royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] party won 45.47 per cent of votes and the CPP took 38.22 per cent in the election.

Some observers say the "secession" looks like a strategy of the Hun Sen government to strengthen its bargaining position.

The main rebel leaders behind the moves to secede are Minister of Interior Sin Song and Prince Chakkrapong. They have the backing of provincial governors of the six breakaway provinces of Kompong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng in central Cambodia, and Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri near the Vietnamese border.

The Cambodian official said that many of the remaining 15 provinces were also likely to secede.

Vietnam yesterday rejected the secession of several Cambodian provinces near its border. "In this connection the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expresses its willingness to recognise a new government in Cambodia to be elected by a constitutional National Assembly," Hanoi said.

The local authorities in Svay Rieng province sent a letter to the media yesterday describing the poll results as "unjust". The letter, co-signed by the province's political leaders, army and police chief, told Funcinpec and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party to leave the province.

Sihanouk Urges UNTAC To Withdraw

BK1206095793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jun 93

["Message from His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk to his compatriots;" place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] I, Prince Father Norodom Sihanouk, have the honor of giving this short special message to the beloved children and grandchildren in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Kompong Cham Provinces. I am now very concerned and for several days I have not been able to sleep well because reports from our outstanding provinces of Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, and Prey Veng indicate that a great number of my children in those provinces are unhappy and dissatisfied with events ensuing from the responsibility of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]. For instance, the announcement by UNTAC that the results of the general election in Cambodia are like this or that. I am told that a great many children in our country are not satisfied with the announcement of the election results and that the children, such as in Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, and Prey Veng Provinces, have complained that UNTAC has not meticulously and correctly performed its duty and that there is injustice in the announcement of the results. As such, the children in these provinces have established state authorities called party state authorities and armed forces of the people [kanakpak rat amnach kang kamlang pradap avut pracheachon] and the children have carried out various activities according to their program and ideal.

At this point, I do not want to be a judge and say that this or that party is right or wrong. I am only concerned about two issues:

1. I am worried about our country becoming further divided and losing its national unity.

2. I am worried about the outburst of insecurity and fighting which will cause bloodshed.

This is why I wish to send this message through the radio and television of the State of Cambodia [SOC] and the Cambodian People's Party, who are my children, and call on the children in Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and other provinces in which there are similar movements:

1. To avoid secession; this means avoiding division of our country and affecting national unity. The Khmer Rouge have already acted in this way for years. They have their own regions separated from Cambodia as a whole; they are independent in their zones. This is also a kind of secession. As such, I would like to appeal to all parties, including the Party of Democratic Kampuchea called Khmer Rouge, to avoid secession, not to establish secession, meaning not to divide our Cambodia into two, three, or four parts. At present, Germany, which was divided into East Germany and West Germany, is now unified and Korea, which is presently divided into North Korea and South Korea, is prepared to merge into a single Korea.

Our Cambodia was a glorious and powerful country that was admired, praised, and respected by people the world over. This was because we were closely united. So I, as the father of the entire Cambodian nation and the father of all the 8 or 9 million children in and outside the country, plead with you to do whatever you can to preserve our country and our national unity and to avoid secession.

2. To absolutely and fully respect the international agreement on human rights to which our Cambodia is a signatory. We have pledged that we respect human rights in our country at all costs. Therefore, whatever your activities, I earnestly plead with the children not to affect human rights and endanger the lives of UNTAC staff members. You are urged not to touch or cause danger to UNTAC personnel. You should respect them and consider them your friends, not enemies. Also, you are urged not to touch other foreigners, not only UNTAC staff. As for Cambodians, we should know how to love, forgive, and understand one another. We should not regard one another with animosity, but as fellow countrymen within a great family. Besides, the CPP is urged not to touch FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], Mr. Son Sann's party, and other parties and not to cause danger to them.

Please understand me on this point. I am not asking for much. I am not interfering in your policy as long as we respect our national ideal of which I am the symbol, that is independence, territorial integrity, and land and maritime border, which we used to have between 1960 and 1969. Children, please preserve this. If you are close to Vietnam, please tell Vietnam so that we do not lose the 1969 territorial integrity and border of our Cambodia. Please respect this. And children who are close to Thailand and close to Laos, ask for respect for our land and water borders. Please preserve this for one or two centuries more. Make sure that we do not lose our territory. Preserve this for our grandchildren and great grandchildren. Please do as I ask.

As for UNTAC, just now I met Yasushi Akashi before talking to you. I have asked Mr. Akashi to withdraw all UNTAC staff members from Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kompong Cham Provinces by telling him that I am unable to guarantee their safety. If the lives of some UNTAC personnel are in danger, I will not shoulder the responsibility. I begged him, His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, to please withdraw the UNTAC staff for the time being to prevent incidents because the confrontation between UNTAC and our people could lead to danger.

I also ask you, children, to avoid violence at all costs. We cannot clearly know where this violence might come from. The Khmer Rouge have now threatened intervention and could attack the State of Cambodia [SOC], the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], and what you call the party state authority and Armed Forces of the people in Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng Provinces.

Suppose the Khmer Rouge get involved and create trouble, UNTAC could be in danger. That is why just now we pleaded with UNTAC Chief Yasushi Akashi to hurry up and withdraw. Do not wait until it is too late. Akashi asked whether he can leave a small and discrete number of personnel. I replied that [chuckles] I cannot guarantee this. He said the personnel will be low profile. But perhaps this is not possible because others will see them. I asked him to withdraw all of them; I have already asked him this.

He listened to me and I expect that if he listens to the SOC radio, H.E. Yasushi Akashi will do what I have asked because, once again, I would like to inform him through the radio and television of the SOC and the CPP that if he does not do as I have asked, I may not be responsible. Today I can prevent it but I am not sure whether it can be done tomorrow. He should hurry and withdraw UNTAC from the provinces in which you, children, have set up your state authority.

Furthermore, I told him that UNTAC personnel in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kompong Cham Provinces should inform the population and party state authority and armed forces of the people in those provinces saying: We are leaving; do not touch us, we are withdrawing. If the announcement is made in a timely fashion, danger may be avoided.

I have told Akashi that there is no loss of face for UNTAC. UNTAC withdrew from the Khmer Rouge zone and there was no loss of face. The health and security of UNTAC should be preserved. UNTAC, please come to stay safely in Phnom Penh. I have already asked this.

Therefore, children in Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and so on—and so on means that tomorrow or the next day, children in other provinces might also set up such state authority. In such a case, I would like to plead in advance with them—there is no need to issue two or three messages—please do not touch UNTAC and other foreigners. Do not touch fellow Cambodians, even if they are in parties that you consider enemies, for instance FUNCINPEC and the party of Son Sann. Please do not touch them. Have pity on me. Children, there should always be unity among Cambodians. Unite because this is the strength of our entire nation, supreme interest, survival, and glorious future of our Cambodia. Children and grandchildren, please. I end my message here.

My special message ends here. I pray that the triple jewels look after you without discrimination, regardless of what you or your party are. May all of the children in our Cambodia enjoy the five Buddhist blessings: longevity, social prestige, happiness, strength, and enlightenment.

Thak you very much.

Phnom Penh Soldiers Drive UN Out of Offices

BK1206130093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 12 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government soldiers have forced U.N. peacekeepers out of their offices at gunpoint from nine districts in eastern Cambodia where hardline officials were protesting their loss of the U.N.-run election, a U.N. spokesman said Saturday. The peacekeepers, members of the U.N. civilian police force, were forced to seek refuge in the provincial capitals of Kompong Cham and Svay Rieng, spokesman Eric Falt said.

The two provinces have claimed to be part of a secessionist move after losing in the U.N. election to the opposition FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party.

The Cambodians fired shots "mostly above the buildings," he said, and no injuries were reported.

Some 156 civilian police were assigned to Svay Rieng, but it was unclear how many remained since threats were issued telling them to leave the province Friday, Falt said.

All six districts in Svay Rieng were evacuated of U.N. personnel, as were three districts in Kompong Cham. In addition, Phnom Penh army trucks blocked the helipad where a U.N. helicopter was trying to land in Svay Rieng. Government demonstrators had promised more violent attacks if U.N. personnel did not leave.

Chakkrapong Announces Creation of Autonomous Zone

BK1206094693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Svay Rieng, Cambodia, June 12 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, one of the leaders of the Phnom Penh government, announced here Saturday the creation of an "autonomous zone" grouping seven eastern Cambodian provinces. He made the announcement to about 600 people during a meeting in this city, the capital of the province of the same name, near the Vietnamese border. The provinces composing the "autonomous zone," he said, are Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, Kratie, Modolkiri, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng.

According to Prince Chakkrapong, the region has been given the name "Samdech Euv Autonomous Zone," using the affectionate Khmer term for former Cambodian monarch and current head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Resigns Assembly Seat

BK1206121593 Hong Kong AFP in English 1141 GMT 12 Jun 93

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Excerpts] Svay Rieng, Cambodia, June 12 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, one of the deputy premiers of the Phnom Penh government, announced here Saturday the creation of an "autonomous zone" grouping seven eastern Cambodian provinces along the Vietnamese border. Chakkrapong, announcing the zone's secession from Phnom Penh government-controlled territory at a rally of 600 people, also demanded the withdrawal of U.N. peacekeepers from the territory as well as the cessation of U.N. flights over the area. He called the region the "Samdech Euv Autonomous Zone," or SEAZ, and declared that it had its own "economic and social security system which is not tied to any other political factions."

The announcement followed violent, anti-U.N. demonstrations and the eviction at gunpoint of more than 100 U.N. civilian police from their districts, who sought refuge in the Kompong Cham and Svay Rieng provincial capitals late Friday [11 June]. [passage omitted]

U.N. peacekeeping chief Yasushi Akashi had said Thursday [10 June] that moves were underway to create this "autonomous zone" in the remaining provinces announced by Prince Chakkrapong on Saturday. The prince added Kratie—where FUNCINPEC won two of the province's three seats—to the previously known list of Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng. Whether Prince Chakkrapong, the half-brother and arch rival of the head of FUNCINPEC, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, was acting on his own or under direction from Phnom Penh was not clear.

FUNCINPEC was forced to close its 110 party offices in Svay Rieng following death threats from government soldiers. Some 300 party activists have fled to Phnom Penh, a party official, who could not be identified said.

The declaration was also signed by General Sin Song from Prey Veng, and General Bou Thang, an ethnic minority from Ratanakiri who had long been a member of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) Central Committee. Prince Chakkrapong and Sin Song resigned from their seats in the newly elected constitutent assembly, which is due to meet for the first time Monday [14 June]. Another 28 CPP assembly members have also resigned en masse, U.N. officials said.

In Svay Rieng and Kompong Cham on Friday, government soldiers fired at U.N. civilian police buildings to evict them from nine districts, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said.

Prince Chakkrapong said in a letter to the UNTAC that U.N. personnel could no longer cross the Mekong River into Prey Veng and Svay Rieng and that the "safety of U.N. personnel is not guaranteed if UNTAC does not implement this declaration," Falt said.

In addition, Phnom Penh Army trucks blocked the helipad where a U.N. helicopter was trying to land in Svay Rieng, Falt said. Government demonstrators had smashed U.N. car windows there on Friday and promised more violent attacks if U.N. personnel did not leave by Saturday. U.N. sources said local merchants had also stopped selling food to U.N. personnel for fear of reprisals.

Akashi: UN To 'Temporarily' Reduce Staff

BK1206115493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 12 (AFP)—The United Nations will reduce its presence in three of the provinces where anti-U.N. demonstrations have threatened peacekeepers, U.N. peacekeeping chief Yasushi Akashi said Saturday.

Akashi, speaking in a radio address in response to a plea by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to withdraw from the trouble areas, said civilian staff would be "temporarily" reduced.

U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said non-essential U.N. personnel were being evacuated from the provinces of Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng.

Hun Sen Advisor: Situation 'Serious'; UN Comments

BK1206130893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 12 Jun 93

[by Sheri Prasso]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, June 12 (AFP)—[passage omitted] In the capital, a senior advisor to Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen called the secession "a matter of split views or approaches" to the government's loss of the U.N. election to the opposition FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] party.

"The situation is out of control," Uch Kiman told AFP. "It's pretty disturbing and rather serious."

Prince Chakkrapong would not answer when asked whether he had any troops independent of Phnom Penh under his control. [passage omitted]

The government lost last month's U.N. election to the opposition royalist party, FUNCINPEC, and the two will be forced to cooperate in order to form a government.

Falt said late Saturday: "We have no indication that the (Phnom Penh authorities) are treating this seriously. Prince Chakkrapong does not represent any faction." [passage omitted]

FUNCINPEC Offers To Share Power With CPP

BK1206131893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Bangkok, June 12 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Ranariddh, head of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] party that won the Cambodian election, offered in a communique Saturday to share power with the rival Cambodian People's Party (CPP) in a "Joint Interim Administration." The prince, son of Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, criticised the tactics of the CPP—the party of the Phnom Penh government—and called on it to accept the election results. Prince Ranariddh condemned what he described as "the inacceptable blackmail measures" of the CPP, notably its threat to separate seven eastern provinces from the rest of the country and the "summary executions" of FUNCINPEC supporters.

"FUNCINPEC asks only that the CPP recognise on one hand the election results and accept on the other the principle of sharing responsibilities and duties in the framework of a Joint Interim Administration," the statement said in French.

Prince Ranariddh's half-brother, CPP deputy premier Prince Chakkrapong, said earlier Saturday that the CPP would not accept the election results and announced the secession of the seven provinces.

Observers said the move was apparently being orchestrated by hardliners in the Phnom Penh government.

Ranariddh Urges Paris Signatories To Endorse Poll

BK1206142893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Bangkok, June 12 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Ranariddh, head of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] and party that won the Cambodian elections, offered in a communique Saturday to share power with the rival Cambodian People's Party (CPP) in a "Joint Interim Administration." [passage omitted] Prince Ranariddh's communique also called on outside governments, and "especially those which signed the Paris peace accords" on Cambodia in October 1991, to recognise and endorse the election results "and make them respected by all parties" within Cambodia.

The prince had opposed the June 3 decision of his father to form a FUNCINPEC-CPP coalition government, with he and Phnom Penh government Prime Minister Hun Sen as vice ministers and Prince Sihanouk as the prime minister.

Pointing out that the election results had been unanimously endorsed by international observers and that the U.N. Security Council was expected to do so soon, the communique said it was regrettable that the Phnom Penh government and the CPP "do not wish, as bad losers, to recognise the results" of polling held under "the rigourous and meticulous supervision of the United Nations."

Prince Ranariddh also denounced what he said were the summary executions of supporters of FUNCINPEC and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP). FUNCINPEC has said there were 29 such killings since the election results were announced, although they have not been independently confirmed.

"These acts are on one hand contrary to the idea of a true national reconciliation, and on the other amount to a flagrant violation of the Paris peace agreement and the clearly expressed will of the people," he said.

FUNCINPEC won 58 of the 120 seats in Cambodia's constituent assembly, with the CPP picking up 58. The BLDP, which has entered an agreement with FUNCINPEC to give it a majority, won 10.

Ready 'To Liberate' Eastern Areas

BK1306051793 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 13 (AFP)—The royalist party which won U.N.-run elections last month said Sunday it was ready to mobilize its forces to liberate a part of Cambodia that was declared authonomous by hardliners of the losing party. Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of nominal head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said "we are ready to set our own forces to fight and liberate that part of Cambodia" where his half brother, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, has set up a self-styled autonomous region.

Ranariddh heads FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] a royalist party, while Chakkrapong is deputy premier of the Cambodian People's Party, which rules in Phnom Penh after being installed there by invading Vietnamese troops in early 1979.

"I have instructed a few days ago ours members to take measures, including taking arms, to protect themselves," Ranariddh said at a news conference.

East 'Tense But Quiet'

BK1306065493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT 13 Jun 93

[By Philippe Agret]

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 13 (AFP)—The Cambodian royalist party which won U.N.-run elections last month said Sunday it was ready to mobilize its forces to liberate regions declared autonomous by hardliners in the losing party.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of nominal head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and head of the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] party, returned home from Bangkok vowing to fight the secession not only on the battlefield, but also at the diplomatic level.

"We are ready to set our own forces to fight and liberate that part of Cambodia," Ranariddh said at a press conference, referring to the seven provinces where his half brother, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, announced Saturday he had set up a set-styled autonomous region. A deputy premier, Chakkrapong belongs to the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) that has ruled in Phnom Penh since being installed there by invading Vietnamese troops in early 1979.

"I am refusing to hand over power. We will fight ...I will travel around the world, in Europe, the U.S., Australia and ASEAN countries, to explain the real situation of Cambodia," Ranariddh said. "I am asking the international community to freeze all support and assistance to the CPP."

"I have instructed a few days ago our members to take measures, including taking arms, to protect themselves" in the breakaway zones.

The secession came after the announcement that FUNCINPEC had won 45 percent of the vote against around 38 percent for the CPP. The announcement was made by the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), which ran the May 23-28 general elections with thousands of peacekeepers. The ruling party claims there were "irregularities" in the elections, a charge refuted by the United Nations.

Chakkrapong, saying he did not accept the elections results, announced Saturday in the eastern town of Svay Rieng that seven provinces east of the Mekong and near the Vietnamese border, would form an "autonomous zone."

FUNCINPEC's army has between 5,000 and 8,000 troops, according to military experts.

Prince Ranariddh said 200 FUNCINPEC militants had regrouped in parts of eastern Kompong Cham province controlled by the extreme Maoist group the Khmer Rouge [KR], allies of the royalists during the 13-year civil war which the elections tried to end.

"We don't need the KR ... We do have arms," Ranariddh said, adding the move was prompted by the "witch-hunt" being conducted by Phnom Penh army.

Ranariddh accused the CPP of "playing into Khmer Rouge hands ... They have given the KR a golden pretext to say: the CPP are selling Cambodia to Vietnam." The Khmer Rouge refused to take part in the elections, saying Vietnamese troops were still in Cambodia years after Hanoi insists they all left.

FUNCINPEC said that 300 party members had left Svay Rieng province and taken refuge in Phnom Penh. All 110 FUNCINPEC offices in the breakaway province have been attacked and set on fire, according to a local party deputy.

The prince returned here in the morning to meet with FUNCINPEC deputies elected to the constituent assembly that is expected to meet Sunday.

"We do not accept any partition, secession, of Cambodia because it is against the will of the Cambodian People ... The Cambodian people expressed that will clearly during the elections," Ranariddh said, adding that the secessionists "have to be called renegades."

Ranariddh repeated however that he was ready to form a "joint interim administration" with the CPP in the period preceding the creation of the new government.

"Bargaining or not, we are not going to give up to any blackmail," he said. He hoped the secession was a "ploy" to get the losing CPP a more advantageous bargaining position. "If it is not, it is dangerous," he added.

Sihanouk proposed last week forming a government that would have included both FUNCINPEC and the CPP, but then gave up the plan saying he had met opposition from several quarters, including Ranariddh.

Ranariddh said he was "still prepared to work with Chea Sim," the strongman of the Phnom Penh government.

"If he wants to meet me, I will say yes now and even after the writing down of a new constitution ... We have not negotiated for years to see civil war again in Cambodia," he said.

U.N. spokesman Eric Berman said the situation in eastern Cambodia was "tense but quiet.

People 'Confused', 'Frightened'

BK1406022293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0212 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Svay Rieng, Cambodia, June 14 (AFP)—Cambodians living in the country's eastern provinces say they are confused and frightened about the self-declared partition of eastern Cambodia into the "Samdech Euv Autonomous Zone" (SEAZ).

United Nations peacekeepers who have been working here for at least one year to try to bring peace and multi-party democracy to Cambodia are watching their work fall to pieces. Government-organized anti-U.N. demonstrations have chased civilian U.N. personnel out of three provinces, and soldiers have forced at least 300 opposition political party workers out of Svay Rieng alone.

"The multi-party system has died overnight. The whole success of the U.N. election has been wiped out in a few hours," U.N. provincial director Heinrich Pichler said. "It's a great disappointment to see one year's work destroyed."

Pichler and his deputy—plus 107 U.N. civilian police, packed and awaiting orders to leave—were the only U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) civilian personnel left in Svay Rieng under the guard of Indian peacekeepers.

"For one year we have been received with open arms by everyone," Pichler said. "Hostility does not evolve overnight."

The anti-U.N. protests were orchestrated by a small group opposing the win by the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and

Cooperative Cambodia] party in last month's U.N. elections, he said. Another U.N. official said Phnom Penh government soldiers in civilian clothes were at the forefront of the protest, and were responsible for stoning the U.N. premises here.

Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, deputy premier of Phnom Penh government, announced here Saturday the creation of the zone grouping seven of the country's eastern provinces. The declaration, also signed by fellow Cambodian People's Party (CPP) hardliner General Sin Song, demanded a withdrawal of all U.N. personnel from the secessionist zone and refused to let U.N. aircraft fly over the area.

Many U.N. and diplomatic sources in the capital saw the move as a political ploy rather than a serious threat to the integrity of the country.

But the people here who have never seen a peaceful transition of power in their lives are genuinely frightened, a young Cambodian aid worker said.

"The people are starting to worry about the declaration of Chakkrapong and Sin Song," he said. "The people feel cheated. These leaders just want to keep their power."

"I'm scared to live under Chakkrapong's control. Perhaps nobody will want to live here," a restaurant owner, who like the aid worker was afraid to be identified.

For the most part, Cambodians interviewed here disagreed with the organized protests.

"The people feel very, very sorry about what has happened to the U.N.," a taxi driver who was also afraid to be identified said. "It is not right because UNTAC came to try to help Cambodia to find peace. They have left their families behind and some of them have died. It's crazy to say they should go."

The declaration creating the SEAZ followed a series of increasingly violent anti-U.N. demonstrations.

The 107 U.N. civilian police, most evicted from their districts at gunpoint by government soldiers, were camped out at the U.N. provincial headquarters awaiting the evacuation order from Phnom Penh. Five Phnom Penh policemen stood outside guarding the building.

"The U.N. police left the building last night and asked us to take care of it," an embarrassed young policeman said as he leaned on a vandalized U.N. landcruiser. He was totally perplexed by the SEAZ.

"I want Cambodia to be whole. I don't want to see it broken up," he said. He quickly broke off the conversation when a car with senior officers drove by, but a minute later he returned.

"If the U.N. doesn't leave Svay Rieng there may be problems. I'm just following orders. I'm not angry with UNTAC," he said.

But signs of hostility literally lined the road, proclaiming in English: "UNTAC go home."

The U.N. deputy provincial director Naga Pattinan Kasi was unsure whether the SEAZ was a political ploy.

"The governor here says they're cut off from Hun Sen and the CPP and they're going to be on their own," he said. But even if it was a ploy, he echoed Hun Sen advisor Uch Kim-an who told AFP on Saturday that the situation was out of control.

"I have the feeling now it is really serious," Kasi said.

UN To Hold SOC Responsible for Violence

BK1306134093 Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 13 (AFP)—The United Nations said Sunday that the declared secession of seven Cambodian provinces violates international law and that Phnom Penh government officials will be held accountable for violence against U.N. peacekeepers.

Phnom Penh government Deputy Premier Prince Norodom Chakkrapong declared Saturday that seven provinces had seceded from Cambodia and were under his control. He ordered all U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) personnel out of the provinces east of the Mekong River and said he could not guarantee their safety from increasingly violent anti-U.N. demonstrations.

Members of the opposition FUNCINPEC [National United Front for Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party—which won last month's U.N. elections—and the smaller Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) were also threatened and at least 300 have fled from Svay Rieng Province alone.

"UNTAC will hold the State of Cambodia [SOC] responsible for any threats or actions against members of FUNCINPEC, the BLDP or any other political party," a U.N. statement released late Sunday said. "The SOC authorities will also be held accountable for any threats or actions against UNTAC personnel," it said.

The statement also said UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi had written to Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen urgently seeking an explanation of his plans for dealing with threatened lawlessness in the eastern provinces.

"Announcements to the effect that certain provinces are no longer part of Cambodia are in violation of international law, the territorial integrity of Cambodia and the Paris peace agreements," the U.N. statement said. It made clear that the international community would not accept "any attempt to deprive the Cambodian people of their stated desire for national reconciliation and democracy."

SOC Defense Minister Urges CPAF To Keep Peace

BK1306150193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 93

["Appeal by Defense Ministry of the State of Cambodia"; dated 13 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved officers and combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF]:

For the sake of peace and national reconciliation, the General Staff chiefs of the three parties have unanimously agreed at the Mixed Military Working Group meeting on 10 June to place the function of the supreme commander of the three factional armies under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state, father of national reconciliation, and chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia.

The CPAF side is a party that has joined in the effective and meticulous implementation of the Paris Accords from the beginning to almost the end of the process of peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia. The Defense Ministry of the State of Cambodia [SOC] wishes to appeal to all CPAF officers and the rank and file—in particular the officers and combatants at all levels in Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng Provinces—to patiently maintain tranquillity. This is to safeguard stability, security, and law and order in the localities and to respect the rights of the military and police forces of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and of the members of the political parties present.

Any dissatisfaction with any problem should be dealt with by negotiation, compromise, and peaceful means without resorting to violent action that would lead to armed confrontation.

The SOC Defense Ministry earnestly hopes and firmly believes that the CPAF officers and combatants, understanding the complicated situation at present, will continue to respect and abide by the orders of the SOC Defense Ministry.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 13 June
[Signed] General Tie Banh, defense minister

Sihanouk Opens Assembly, Urges End to Partition

BK1406045293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 14 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk appealed Monday for an end to the partition of Cambodia as he opened the constituent assembly here.

"I launch an appeal to the responsible factions so they ... put an end without delay to the partition of Cambodia," the former monarch and current nominal head of state said before the deputies.

His son, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, a deputy prime minister in the Phnom Penh government, announced Saturday the creation of an autonomous zone made up of seven provinces east of the Mekong river. ChaKkrapong had moved to protest the results of U.N.-run elections in late May in which his party came in second with just over 38 percent of the vote. The election was won by a royalist party led by ChaKkrapong's half brother Ranariddh.

Sihanouk, who was warmly greeted by the assembly, asked the deputies to achieve "peace through national reconciliation, national union, a general and definitive cease-fire throughout all national territory."

In the hall was the head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia Yasushi Akashi, the group which ran the polls with thousands of peacekeepers. Akashi repeated that the elections had been "free and fair.

Assembly Gives Sihanouk 'Full', 'Special Powers'

BK1406051293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 14 (AFP)—Cambodia's multiparty constituent assembly elected under U.N. supervision met for the first time Monday and voted to give Prince Norodom Sihanouk unspecified "full and special powers" as head of state. The move was an attempt to fulfill a "vital need for a state of calm," according to the resolution, and unify a Cambodia that is further dividing itself.

"The constituent assembly has decided to give Prince Sihanouk back his title of head of state, to give all power to him to organize and to stabilize the country," Cambodian People's Party (CPP) representative Khieu Kanharit said.

The heads of the country's three factions—Prince Norodom Ranariddh of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia], Chea Sim of the CPP and Son Sann of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party—met with Prince Sihanouk following the meeting.

During the assembly, Prince Sihanouk launched an appeal to the factions "to put an immediate end to the partition of Cambodia."

His other son, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, the brother and arch-rival of Prince Ranariddh, announced Saturday the creation of an autonomous zone comprising seven provinces east of the Mekong River. Prince Chakkrapong is protesting the results of last month's elections in which FUNCINPEC won without an absolute majority.

Prime Minister Hun Sen intended to leave Monday [14 June] for one of the eastern provinces, Kompong Cham, where his brother the governor was leading the anti-U.N. drive.

The secessionists have demanded that U.N. personnel leave their zones.

U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi also addressed the assembly, repeating that the elections had been "free and fair."

"Your presence here is a clear affirmation of democracy in Cambodia and of the unmistakable will of the people to become the masters of their own country," Akashi said.

Several seats were left vacant during the meeting, including as least two hardliners who had joined Prince Chakkrapong in his secessionist move.

UNTAC Spokesman Comments

BK1406081093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0747 GMT 14 Jun 93

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, June 14 (AFP)—Cambodia's newly elected multi-party constituent assembly met for the first time Monday and voted to give Prince Norodom Sihanouk unspecified "full and special powers" as head of state. The move was an attempt to fulfill a "vital need for a state of calm," according to the resolution, and unify a Cambodia that is further dividing itself.

The vote, with no opposition, vested Prince Sihanouk with unspecified "full and special powers inherent in his capacity and duties as head of state in order that he may save our nation and lead it on a path towards progress and prosperity."

However, U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) officials said the resolution could not have the force of law until the constituent assemby adopted a constitution and became a government. The Cambodians did not furnish UNTAC with a definition of Prince Sihanouk's powers, UNTAC spokesman Eric Berman said.

"What we have here is people trying to reconcile and overcome their differences, and we recognize that," Berman said. "We recognize the important role the prince plays in Cambodia and recognize the continued support he receives from the Cambodian people."

Prince Sihanouk, in a letter to UNTAC dated Saturday [12 June], refused an offer to be the head of Cambodia's unified armed forces and said he would leave for medical treatment in Beijing next month.

The heads of the country's three factions—Prince Norodom Ranariddh of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], Chea Sim of the CPP and Son Sann of BLDP [Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party]—met with Prince Sihanouk following the meeting, but the outcome was not immediately known.

The 120-member body has 58 royalist FUNCINPEC party members, 51 government Cambodian People's Party (CPP) members 10 Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) members, plus one minor party member. They are due to adopt a constitution and transform themselves into a National Assembly within three months under UNTAC supervision. [passage omitted]

UNTAC has stressed that the violent, anti-U.N. demonstrations that forced the evacuation of non-essential personnel over the weekend are organized by a small minority trying to keep its grip on power.

"It is our understanding that Hun Sen and Chea Sim have disapproved of the actions taken by Prince Chakkrapong and some of his supporters," Berman said.

UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi wrote to Hun Sen over the weekend to tell him he would be held responsible for the anti-U.N. actions and to ask what measures he was taking to curb the lawlessness. Akashi also addressed the assembly, repeating that everyone there had been elected in polls that were certified as "free and fair."

"Your presence here is a clear affirmation of democracy in Cambodia and of the unmistakable will of the people to become the masters of their own country," Akashi said. He asked the factions to "bury the hatchet of yesterday ... and to concentrate from now on on the future."

Several seats were left vacant during the meeting, including as least two hardliners who had joined Prince Chakkrapong in his secessionist move.

Sin Sen, who resigned from his seat along with Prince Chakkrapong, was seated at the front of the room along with Foreign Minister Hor Namhong. Their presence was not immediately explained.

SOC Troops Fire at UN Helicopter

BK1406101893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Svay Rieng, Cambodia, June 14 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government soldiers shot in the air around a U.N. helicopter to force it to leave here Monday, in line with the policy of keeping U.N. personnel out of the eastern "autonomous zone."

Prince Norodom Chakkrapong announced the secession of seven provinces east of the Mekong River on Saturday, and demanded that U.N. peacekeepers leave what he called the "Samdech Euv Autonomous Zone," (SEAZ), named after the affectionate term for his father, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Prince Chakkrapong and a group of hardliners are protesting the results of last month's U.N. election, which was won by the opposition FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] party.

U.N. officials here said an Australian peacekeeper jumped out of the helicopter to deliver mail but was threatened and ordered at gunpoint to get back in and take off by Phnom Penh government soldiers. The soldiers fired shots into the air and continued firing as the helicopter took off, the officials said.

Meanwhile, in neighboring Prey Veng, also part of the SEAZ, about 200 hired demonstrators harassed U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) personnel at the provincial headquarters, U.N. officials said.

An unruly group rounded up from various communes had been paid with wine and a few thousand riel (about one dollar) to shout, throw stones and hold up banners demanding "UNTAC go home," according to U.N. civilian police on the scene. They kicked and threw stones at U.N. vehicles that tried to leave the compound, but no injuries were reported.

U.N. staff were using the tops of metal ballot boxes left from last month's election as protection for their car windows. In previous demonstrations, the mobs smashed the windows of U.N. vehicles.

Leaflets handed out at the market here said: "UNTAC adulterated the ballot boxes. UNTAC destroyed the democratic right of the Cambodians. UNTAC go home."

Kompong Cham Province Withdraws From Secession

BK1406141693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1405 GMT 14 Jun 93

[by Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 14 (AFP)—The east Cambodian province of Kompong Cham has withdrawn from a secessionist campaign declared by seven eastern provinces disputing the results of a United Nations-run general election, a senior U.N. official told AFP on Monday. The secessionist move had been initiated by hardliners of the government Cambodian People's Party (CPP), which lost out to the opposition FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] party in elections last month. According to the U.N. official, Kompong Cham provincial Governor Hun Nheng notified the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) of the decision in a letter earlier in the day.

Hun Nheng's announcement followed a visit to Kompong Cham on Monday by his brother Phnom Penh government Prime Minister Hun Sen. After meeting with the prime minister, Hun Nheng sent a letter to UNTAC saying Kompong Cham was no longer part of the secessionist movement, would drop all demands to hold new elections, and would accept the results of the general election.

The royalist FUNCINPEC party, headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk's son Prince Norodom Ranariddh, won the May 23-28 election with 45 percent of the vote against 38 percent garnered by the CPP led by Ranariddh's half-brother Prince Norodom Chakkrapong. Phnom Penh government deputy premier Chakkrapong, a hardliner, had declared Saturday that seven provinces had seceded from Cambodia and were under his control. He ordered all UNTAC personnel out of provinces east of the Mekong River, saying he could not guarantee their safety amid increasingly violent anti-U.N. demonstrations. He also forbid U.N. aircraft from flying over the so-called autonomous zone.

However the U.N. said in a statement on Sunday the declared secession violates international law and that Phnom Penh government officials would be held accountable for violence against U.N. peacekeepers. The statement also said UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi had written a letter to Hun Sen urgently seeking an explanation of his plans for dealing with threatened lawlessness in the eastern provinces.

Asked what had prompted Hun Sen's appeal to Kompong Cham, the U.N. official said: "It's the letter we sent him and probably a softening of the stance of Prince Ranariddh."

Ranariddh, who had previously said he would not sit with Hun Sen in any new government, has reversed his position and now says he will allow the Phnom Penh government prime minister to take up a ministerial post in the new government.

Hun Nheng said in his letter to UNTAC the U.N. body's personnel could remain in Kompong Cham and fulfill their mandate until the end of the period set out in the 1991 Paris accord on peace in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Hun Sen has said he would meet with Chakkrapong to try to persuade him to drop his secessionist campaign in the eastern provinces of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng, which along with Kompong Cham, formed the centrepiece of the declared autonomous zone.

PDK Spokesman Rejects Kidnapping Accusation

BK1406015693 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Jun 93

["Rejection by the spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea Concerning the Accusation That the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea Kidnapped a Briton, Who Is a Sapper", dated 13 June—read by announcer]

1. An UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] spokesman accused the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] of kidnapping a Briton working in Pursat Province with the British mine clearance aid organization.

2. The spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] categorically rejects this accusation.

3. Now more than ever before, the Cambodian nation and people and the world public opinion have been well aware who are good, who are bad, who have implemented the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement, and who have opposed this Paris agreement. The Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets are the ones who oppose the agreement. Before, during, and after the elections, the Vietnamese and their puppets have suppressed, arrested, and killed both the Cambodian people and members of various political parties. They rejected the results of UNTAC elections and announced the secession of six provinces adjacent to Vietnam. They even attacked UNTAC personnel. Everyone knows these facts.

[Dated] 13 June

[Signed] The spokesman of the PDK

Phnom Penh Radio Reports Khmer Rouge Attacks

BK1206132993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] In Kompong Trach District of Kampot Province at 0640 on 5 June, a group of 20 Khmer Rouge soldiers ambushed a passenger car travelling from the provincial town to the district seat near a coconut plantation in Phnum Leav Commune. As a result, four people were killed and eight others wounded, including a Buddhist monk, two combatants, and five civilians. While police forces posted at Phnum Leav Ti Muoy Commune intervened and counterattacked, the Khmer Rouge troops set ablaze four police stations and a communal office building and took away three guns, two cassette recorders, and two bicycles.

Between 0400 and 0500 on 7 June in Sangkum Thmei District of Preah Vihear Province, Khmer Rouge elements attacked the district's office building and the barracks of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] Pakistani troops there. In the attack, two UNTAC Pakistani soldiers were wounded, a combatant of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces was injured, and three villagers were killed.

In Tram Kak District of Takeo Province at 2330 on 6 June, 20 Khmer Rouge elements armed with B-40 rocket launchers and AK assault rifles robbed the house of In Van, Nheng Nhang Commune chief, and the house of Kang Saran of 40 grams of gold, a television set, 900,000 riel, two AK rifles, and a quantity of food stuff. Later, they took Kang Saran, a teacher, away and shot him dead on National Route 3.

In Sihanoukville at 2330 on 6 June, a group of 10 bandits in civilian clothes and armed with nine AK rifles robbed Mau Chanda, ower of a sawmill, at Ta Noy village in Cheung Kou Commune. During the robbery, they shot dead a combatant called Vo and took away 15 grams of gold, 10,000 riel, and a watch.

In Battambang Province at 1030 on 7 June, 20 Khmer Rouge elements attacked the position of UNTAC Malaysian troops in Thmar Kou, wounding three UNTAC soldiers and two civilians and damaging two vehicles.

Indonesia

Banking Joint Venture With Malaysia Agreed

BK1306083193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to launch a banking joint venture and speed up the establishment of two Growth Triangle zones together with Singapore and Thailand. In his meeting with Finance Minister Mari'e Muhammad, Malaysian Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim said the two countries had also agreed to [word indistinct] joint venture and capital investment. The Malaysian minister said such a joint venture project would provide a model for other projects to be undertaken by the private sector.

During the meeting, the two sides also agreed to speed up the establishment of two Growth Triangle zones, which will include Singapore, Malaysia's Johor state, and Indonesia's Batam island as the southern zone, and the northern Malaysian peninsula, Indonesia's North Sumatera, and the southern part of Thailand as the northern zone.

Daily Welcomes PRC, SRV in Security Talks

BK1206154193 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 May 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Strengthening Security in the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] Can peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region be created and developed without the inclusion of China, Russia, Vietnam, Laos, and North Korea in dialogue on security issues? This question exists because, so far, meetings between ASEAN and its dialogue partners have not involved these Asian countries. The partners are the U.S., Canada, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, and the European Community.

Based on empirical and historical experience, like it or not, the four Asian countries must be brought into the dialogue on security to achieve peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. As a matter of fact, it will be impossible to strengthen political and security conditions in Southeast Asia alone, including efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict without the participation of the four Asian countries.

Likewise, in an effort to boost economic development in the Asia-Pacific countries, it would be impossible not to include the four Asian countries in the dialogue. Otherwise, no success can be achieved. Furthermore, the roles played by China and Vietnam in the region are potential and dominant. Based on their national histories, we have to accept the fact that the two countries are "great" nations and peoples.

It will be impossible for other countries in the world not to focus their attention on these two Asian countries. Politically and economically, the existence of China and Vietnam in the region is of global significance. This is because, so far, developed countries in the world have always been involved in the histories of these two Asian countries.

Geopolitically, the presence of China and Vietnam in the Asia-Pacific region should be rationally accepted as a fact that no one can deny. These two Asian countries have amazing national charactristics and their peoples have a special sense of nationalism. The peoples of these two countries are loaded with rich cultural heritage that they are very proud of.

For these reasons, it will not be surprising if senior ASEAN officials want to include China in their future meetings with their dialogue partners to discuss security issues. Many observers of international politics feel that the existence of ASEAN will be more dynamic when it allows China, Vietnam, Russia and Laos to participate actively in its security dialogue.

At the same time, it would not be a mistake to include Burma in the dialogue. This particular Southeast Asian country also has its own unique historical background. The world knows that many patriotic national leaders have been born since the beginning of Burma's history. The Burmese people's spirit of nationalism and patriotism is very solid.

Why should North Korea be involved, too? It is because the people of this Asian country, which is situated on the Korean peninsula, have a very solid and coagulated spirit of nationalism and patriotism. Relying on this spirit of nationalism and patriotism, North Korea survives even though international communism has collapsed.

It appears that it is the spirit of patriotism and nationalism that enables North Korea to hold steady even though it is surrounded by opposing powers. For example, North Korea is under heavy international pressure from countries that are discrediting it for its decision on the nuclear weapons issue.

Of late, China, North Korea, and Burma face never ending criticism on issues concerning violations of human rights. It looks as if they should sacrifice their "sovereignty and independence" just to respect basic human rights that are based on facts and standards issued by Western countries that used to be their colonial masters.

Based on this political reasoning, ASEAN should not hesitate to include these Asian countries in security matters if it wants to strengthen security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. If ASEAN were to expel the four Asian countries that have great potential, it would be the same as if ASEAN were continuously building a general political barricade in the Asia-Pacific region.

And this act will also mean that ASEAN is accomodating the political system of divide et impera [preceding three words in Latin] which is already an old-fashioned attitude and out of date [preceding three words in English] belonging to certain countries that adopt the Western way of thinking. Apart from that, this also amounts to consistently making colonial political concessions in the Asia-Pacific region. Are statesmen from ASEAN particularly, and Asia-Pacific generally, not yet aware of and understand that the future existence of the Asia-Pacific region in the 21st century will depend on the spirit of patriotism and nationalism?

Meeting Discusses Workers' Wages, Job Creation

BK1206115793 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 May 93 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Thursday—President Suharto has expressed concern for the increasing labor disputes between workers and management recently. He said the acrimonious labor relations will benefit no one.

"I hope all parties—employers, workers, and government officials—strive to overcome these disputes in a familial spirit," the head of state told the participants of a national meeting of Ministry of Manpower officials at Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta on Thursday.

President Suharto said the best way to avoid labor disputes is by creating a wage system that allows workers to achieve a decent standard of living. He said that obviously this cannot be attained immediately. The most important thing is that all parties take concrete steps toward achieveing this goal in a serious and responsible manner.

President Suharto also reminded Manpower Department officials that the country must plan and strive to create as many job opportunities as possible so that everyone can be employed and receive a large enough income so they can achieve a good standard of living. He said the manpower planning program will ensure success in creating job opportunities and estimating the need for workers in a particular area, or a particular sector at a certain time, and the level of unemployment that Indonesia will have to deal with.

"In view of this, the Manpower Department will have to cooperate with various other agencies in drafting a new national manpower program for the second level long-term development plan in order to be able to handle labor problems, particularly unemployment," he said.

President Suharto said one of the biggest challenges facing Indonesia presently is the high level of unemployment and the number of workers is rising faster than the number of job opportunities.

"If we cannot handle this problem, it will have social, economic, political, and security ramifications later," he said.

President Suharto said the government should encourage young people to be more independent and provide them with entrepreneurial skills so that they will create jobs rather than becoming job hunters. In this regard, the educated young people must be given an opportunity to acquire vocational skills, including management skills.

On the other hand, President Suharto said, Indonesia must continue sending workers overseas, but the quality of workers sent abroad should be enhanced through the provision of appropriate skills.

President Suharto also explained that under the current fifth five-year development plan and the upcoming second level long-term development plan, the government is paying serious attention to creating greater job opportunities in the country. This has been clearly mandated in the Broad Guidelines of State Policy for 1993.

In his report to the meeting held 24-26 May 1993, Abdul Latif, minister of manpower, said one of his priorities would be to set up appropriate training programs for manpower development under the sixth development plan.

Laos

Committee Set Up To Prepare for 3d LFNC Congress

BK1006084193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Resolution No. 24/LPRPPB issued by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee in mid-May on the appointment of a committee in charge of preparations for the third national congress of the Lao Front for National Construction]

[Text] In mid-May, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau [LPRPPB] issued Resolution No. 24/LPRPPB signed by Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee, appointing a committee to be in charge of preparation for the holding of the third national congress of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC]. The main contents of the resolution are as follows:

Based on LPRPPB resolution No. 405/LPRPPB dated 3 April 1992 approving the holding of an annual congress in 1992 by the mass organizations, and on a proposal of the Standing Committee of the LFNC Central Committee, and with the consent of the Organization Board of the Party Central Committee and leading personnel of various central mass organizations, the LPRPPB has made the following decisions:

Article 1: Appoint the following comrades to a committee in charge of preparations for the third national congress of the LFNC:

1. Comrade Oudom Khatthi-gna, political bureau member of the Party Central Committee, as chief of the committee;
2. Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, as deputy chief;
3. Comrade Vongphet Saikeu-yachongtoua, deputy chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, as deputy chief;
4. Comrade Khamtan Thepbouali, standing committee member of the LFNC Central Committee, as member;
5. Comrade Bolivong Vongdala, standing committee member of the LFNC Central Committee, as member;
6. Comrade Soulat Senkhamphon, standing committee member of the LFNC Central Committee, as member.

Article 2: All the appointees are requested to strictly observe and implement this resolution. At the same time, the committee is assigned to set up sub-committees to work out preparations for the congress to be successfully carried out.

Article 3: The Office of the Party Central Committee, the Organization Board of the Party Central Committee, and various organizations concerned are requested to render cooperation in accordance with their respective duties in making preparations for the successful holding of the third national congress of the LFNC.

Trade Union Congress Closes; Committees Chosen

BK1306042893 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Jun 93

[All figures as heard]

[Text] The third National Congress of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions [FLTU] concluded successfully this afternoon at the main meeting hall of the National Assembly in Vientiane.

The congress has been held consecutively for four days with the participation of 165 enthusiastic and highly responsible full members from various provinces, municipalities, and services. They represented more than 70,000 trade union members throughout the country.

The participants include 89 percent of Lao Loum citizens, five percent Lao Theung, and six percent Lao Soung. Of the full members, 11 percent are women and

80 percent are members of the Lao People's Revolutionary People [LPRP]. Fifty-five percent of the full members are representatives from the trade unions of provinces and municipalities; while 45 percent are from trade unions of services, equivalent organizations, and various companies and factories in the center. Regarding their ages, the youngest is 28 years and the oldest 57 years. Five percent of the members finished primary education, 27 percent secondary education, and 68 percent high-level education. Of those who finished high-level education, 14 percent received certificates, 46 percent diplomas, 15 percent bachelor's degrees, and 2 percent higher degrees.

Guests of honor present at the closing ceremony included Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the LPDR; Saman Vi-gnaket, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly; Maichantan Sengmani, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party and State Control Committee; Oudom Khatthigna, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee and governor of Vientiane Municipality; Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Advisory Board of the party Central Committee; along with ministers and deputy ministers, representatives of mass organizations, and a number of intellectuals and invited guests.

At the closing ceremony, the presidium of the congress announced the results of the election of the third FLTU Central Committee and outcome of its inaugural meeting.

The third FLTU Central Committee is comprised of 21 members as follows:

Chairman: Khampan Philavong;
Vice Chairman: Bounpon Sangsomsak;
Members (19): Vi-gna Hanablong, Khamthavi Sikhotchoulamani, Kamkeung Louangsomphou, Khamfong Manousavong, Bounma Dalaseng, Chandeng Keopaseut, Khanthon Keovilaivong, Lieutenant General Bounpon Manihouang, Chanda Khamsi, Saiphet Khampasit, Thongvin Chindavong, Khammao Nauanphavong, Sinthong Vilavan, Inthong Vilavan, Kongkham Latsavong, Khambai Damlat, Phonsamai Vongphachan, Mrs. Phonsi Inthavongsen, Chentoua Kayingmoua.

Both Khampan Philavong and Bounpon Sangsomsak were unanimously voted by the inaugural meeting to become chairman and vice chairman of the third FLTU Central Committee respectively.

The meeting also appointed five-member Control Committee of the FLTU Central Committee with Vi-gna Hanablong being its chief and Bounla Soukan deputy chief. The other three members are from the Central Party and State Control Committee, the State Planning, Cooperation Committee, and the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry.

Economic Cooperation Memorandum Signed in PRC

BK1306074593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] A memorandum on economic cooperation between Luang Namtha Province and PRC's Xishuang Banna autonomous region was signed in Xishuang Banna on 3 June.

The memorandum is on the cooperation between the two sides in the fields of economy, trade, tourism, technology, industry, small hydroelectric power plants, the construction of a food processing factory, and protection of the Lao-Chinese border to make it a border of friendship and to protect the people crossing and travelling along the border, as well as covering other fields.

Representing the Lao side at the signing was [name indistinct], deputy governor and chairman of the planning and cooperation committee of Luang Namtha Province, while (Zhou Aiming), chairman of the Xishuang Banna Autonomous Region Committee represented Xishuang Banna.

Savannakhet Party Secretary, Governor Appointed

BK0206040093 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Saisomphon Phomvihan, deputy secretary of the Party Committee and concurrently deputy governor of Savannakhet Province, has been appointed secretary of the Party Committee and governor of the province replacing Governor Boun-gnang Volachit who has been moved to a new post. The ceremony to mark the handover was held last week. The appointment has been made in accordance with the resolution No. 25 of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, dated 14 May, and the resolution on the appointment issued by the prime minister.

Order Conferred on Former Savannakhet Governor

BK1106070693 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] On 4 June, the administrative committee of Savannakhet Province held a ceremony to confer the first class itsala order on Boun-gnang Volachit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and former governor of Savannakhet, in acknowledgment of his distinquished performance in supervising and leading the tasks of defending and building the country and especially in the process of socioeconomic development in Savannakhet Province throughout the past 12 years.

In a speech delivered by Saisomphon Phomvihan, member of the Party Central Committee and governor of Savannakhet Province, who has recently assumed the new post in place of Boun-gnang Volachit, he pointed to the former governor's distinguished guiding performances that helped improve the efficiency in maintaining public security, party units and cadres, and management of socioeconomic development in various localities.

Conferring the order on Boun-gnang Volachit at the ceremony was Saman Vi-gnaket, member of Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, in the presence of members of Savannakhet provincial party committees and administrative committees.

Philippines

Ramos Welcomes New U.S. Ambassador Negroponte

HK1206023593 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] The government is pleased with the appointment of John Negroponte as the United States ambassador to the Philippines. President Ramos welcomes President Bill Clinton's appointment of Negroponte as replacement for former Ambassador Richard Solomon, who left Manila in March.

Negroponte served as ambassador to Mexico prior to his Manila mission.

On U.S. Regional Military Presence

HK1406084093 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0614 GMT 14 Jun 93

[News conference by President Fidel Ramos at Malacanang Palace with foreign and domestic correspondents—live, in English]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] I also would like to read from the letter of instructions I gave to the chief of staff, General Lisandro Abadia, just before he departed for the U.S. today, as follows:

In connection with your forthcoming visit to the United States to confer with your counterpart, General Colin Powell, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, it is my desire that you undertake this special mission to help improve RP [Republic of the Philippines] relations in general. In meeting with your counterpart and U.S. officials, you will therefore take the opportunity to express Philippine positions and concerns on the following:

1. The U.S. military presence in the Asia-Pacific region is needed to maintain regional stability. This is the consensus in ASEAN.

2. The Philippine Government considers the RP-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty not only as a pillar of Philippine national security but also as a manifestation of the United States' continuing commitment to help maintain Asia-Pacific regional stability. The Philippines is cognizant of its key role in the region because of its strategic location.

3. ASEAN is taking steps to promote stability in the ASEAN region by enhancing security cooperation among its members. Initiatives are being taken to relate the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] closer to its ASEAN counterparts.

4. The Philippine Government has taken a new approach to the resolution of the internal armed conflict through the peace process under the National Unification Commission. Difficulties have been encountered in the process but we are optimistic of success.

5. The Philippine Government, supported by the overwhelming majority of our people, has made significant gains in its counterinsurgency campaign. We are optimistic that the momentum will be maintained such that the responsibility for internal security can eventually be turned over to the DILG-PNP [Department of Interior and Local Governments-Philippine National Police], with the DND [Department of National Defense]-AFP in a supprotive role as necessary. Thereafter, the DND-AFP will focus on external security as its primary responsibility.

6. In the preparation for its role in external security, the DND-AFP has embarked on a modest modernization program. In the meantime, as a transition measure and in view of resource constraints, efforts are being exerted to acquire assets from friendly countries such as the Republic of Korea.

7. Among the top priority programs of the Ramos administration is economic recovery and sustained economic growth, based on expanding trade, investment, tourism, technology transfer, and other forms of economic cooperation.

As part of the administration's programs, I enjoin you to inform and talk at every opportunity with the Filipino communities in the U.S. to underscore our national goal to attain the status of a newly-industrializing country or NIC by the year 2000.

Finally, coordinate with the Philippine ambassador to the U.S. on the matters outlined above, in accordance with our government's [word indistinct] concept. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Booma Cruz] Sir, in your instructions to General Abadia, you mentioned the necessity of the U.S. military presence in the region. With the closure of the U.S. bases in the Philippines, Japan and South Korea are the only Asian countries left hosting U.S. forces, while the others have...

[Ramos, interrupts] So what's the question?

[Cruz] Sir, do you envision other forms of arrangement of the U.S. stay in Asia, aside from the existing ones?

[Ramos] Well, there are only three countries with existing bilateral security or defense treaties with the U.S. in the Asia-Pacific region. These are Japan, Korea and the Philippines, and the presence of the U.S. military forces is, of course, exercised by not just land-based forces. You know, we are in the modern age now. We are talking about aircraft carriers, we are talking about naval presence, we're talking about air surveillance to preserve the inviolability of the seas and the skies so that they can be used for commerce, for navigation, for travel. And these are the things that the U.S. is doing and which we hope they will continue in our region because the Philippines is right in the center of it. Now, we are not talking about bases here. We are talking about exercises, we are talking about frequent consultations. Under the Mutual Defense Treaty with the U.S., there is a mutual defense board, chaired both by General Abadia and his counterpart assigned by the U.S. Government, who is the commander-in-chief of the Pacific, Admiral Larson. Admiral Larson just left here. That was just last week, and Admiral Larson made some very positive statements about their maintaining a presence in Asia and the Pacific. [passage omitted]

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Departs for U.S.

HK1406034493 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, is departing for the United States today [14 June] to attend a Pentagon meeting. Before proceeding to Washington D.C., he will drop by Fort Leavenworth in Kansas to receive an award as an international hall of fame of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College where he studied in 1970. Abadia also plans to visit the Filipino community in Washington to give them information on the government's peace talks and economic recovery programs.

Lieutenant General Arturo Enrile will be acting chief of staff while Abadia is away. Abadia will return on 22 June.

Ramos Names Sison Official Cabinet Spokesman

HK1206030593 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] President Fidel Ramos has appointed Press Secretary Jesus Sison as the official cabinet spokesman. The move will ensure that issues concerning the cabinet will only be relayed by one person. Ramos also ordered cabinet secretaries to submit all reports and information regarding their respective offices to the Office of the Press Secretary for effective publication in the media.

NDF Launches 'People's War' Against Government

HK1106113193 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] has launched what it calls a people's war against the Ramos regime. The NDF declaration, contained in a statement released by NDF Secretary General Frank Fernandez, is seen as the NDF's withdrawal from the peace talks. Fernandez said the peace talks between the National Unification Commission [NUC] and the NDF are a deception.

The NDF stressed that the celebration of the Independence Day tomorrow is worthless and that long-term peace will not be achieved while the stomachs of the people are empty, while they have no land to farm, and while fascism reigns. The NDF also criticized the government's Medium-Term Development Economic Program saying it would only promote domination by foreign corporations. The NDF said that there is nothing to celebrate on Independence Day because the economic crisis will worsen because the Ramos government continues to burden the already suffering citizens with new taxes. The NDF added that the government's counterrevolutionary Trap-net III Anti-insurgency Campaign will not succeed because it will be thwarted by the New People's Army.

However, former NDF leader Satur Ocampo said he thinks the peace process being pursued by the Ramos government will succeed, although it needs enough time to succeed. Comrade Satur stressed the need for the help of the citizens and the various sectors of society to prevent the peace talks from failing. Ocampo added that the communication channels should be open between the government and the leftist movement to identify problems which serve as obstacles to the peace talks.

[Begin Ocampo recording] That is why time and effort by both sides is needed, especially by the citizens, the organized citizens, the so-called people's organizations, nongovernment organizations, and institutions like the church who should pressure the government and the NDF to keep communication lines alive so that they do not lose the opportunity to resolve their differences. [end recording]

'Former' CPP Head Favors Continuing Fight

HK1306055593 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Jose Maria Sison, former chairman [as heard] of the Communist Party of the Philippines, today announced that there is still no genuine independence in the Philippines until unity and true reforms are achieved in the country. Sison said the National Democratic Front [NDF] is denouncing the Ramos administration's bad policies, including the total-war policy, the military budget, debt servicing, and the appalling state of the nation due to continuous power blackouts. According to

Sison, the revolutionary forces in the Philippines will continue to fight until the Filipino nation is freed from poverty.

Sison also supported the statement of the NDF's Frank Fernandez regarding the revolutionary movement's stand of pursuing armed struggle as long as the abuses of foreign capitalists and local syndicates of businessmen and landlords prevail.

Sison believes that the Ramos administration's peace process will advance as the struggle between the armed revolution and its adversaries continues, saying that peace talks will not be held if there is no armed struggle.

Sison opposed the government's plan to grant a general and unconditional amnesty for all types of rebels in the country. He said the movement does not support the amnesty because it is covered with pre-conditions for surrender. He accused the Ramos government of causing the immediate cessation of formal peace talks between the two sides.

Sison clarified that there are no factions within the NDF and that all its member groups are united. He said that the reported factions within the NDF are merely part of the psywar launched by the intelligence units of the Ramos administration.

Sison doubts there will ever be any talks between the National Unification Council [NUC] and the NDF because, he said, the council is an agent of the current administration ordered to implement a program that will cause the surrender of the communist movement in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the entire communist movement will support any person appointed as the NDF spokesman in the peace talks with the government.

This was stated by former NDF spokesman Satur Ocampo, despite the reported division within the Communist Party. According to Ocampo, he is now coordinating with NUC chairman Haydee Yorac to convince the council to pursue its talks with Luis Jalandoni, NDF vice chairman for international affairs. Ocampo clarified that the NUC's resumption of talks with Jalandoni is the right move toward the success of the peace talks between the government and the communist movement. Ocampo assured that the group which has been criticizing the present leadership of the communist movement has no plan to seek separate negotiations.

CPP Chief Said Cleansing Party of 'Traitors'

HK1406053093 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Jose Maria Sison, chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], has punished his renegade comrades, according to Brigadier General Romeo Padiernos, commanding general of the Armed Forces Civil Relations Service. Padiernos said Sison expelled Ricardo Reyes, one of the revisionist faction leaders within the National Democratic Front [NDF], and suspended Romulo Kintanar and Benjamin de Vera, all three of whom support the peace talks.

Padiernos said there are still five other high-ranking revisionist personalities—Bayron, Bucal, Sixto Carlos Jr., Felimon Magban, and Arturo Tabara—who may also be expelled. He added that Sison has ordered the movement to rid its ranks of traitors. It was also learned that Sison has ordered the dismantling of the CPP-NDF Visayas Commission led by Arturo Tabara.

Official: Asian Kidnap Gangs Recruit Filipinos

HK1106113893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 11 June 93

[Text] Manila, June 11 (AFP)—Asian gangs have been recruiting Filipino hoods to kidnap foreigners in the Philippines, an anti-crime official said here Friday.

Panfilo Lacson, head of a special task force of the Presidential Anti-Crime Commission (PACC), said a criminal syndicate operating in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Thailand had hired five Filipinos to kidnap a Taiwanese businessman in a Manila suburb in May. Lacson told a senate committee that the businessman, whom he did not identify, was released after paying 10 million pesos (370,000 dollars) in ransom, after which he left the country.

He said the syndicate operated by monitoring the movements of their potential victims from abroad, then had its local henchmen kidnap them after which the syndicate would negotiate with the victims' family and arrange for the ransom to be paid abroad. This made it difficult for Philippine authorities to track down the kidnappers and had prompted the country to coordinate efforts with Taiwan and Hong Kong, Lacson added.

There has been a spate of kidnappings in the Philippines in recent months but most of the known victims have been Chinese-Filipino businessmen rather than foreigners.

Thailand

Committee To Discuss Drug Patent Protection

BK1106100393 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 11 Jun 93 p 7

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak disclosed that the International Economic Policy Committee [IEPC] will convene a meeting next week to find a solution to the U.S. demand for pharmaceutical patent protection. It is reported that protection for pipeline drugs which is retroactive for a period of seven to 10 years will cost billions of baht in losses to Thailand.

However, the study conducted by the government indicated that the losses will not be that high. Since Thailand has no law giving retroactive protection to pharmaceutical patents, the government should take time to negotiate with the United States in a bid to minimize the adverse consequences of retroactive protection. The United States has requested retroactive protection only for some, not all, medicines.

Suphachai said that the first thing to do now is study the authority of the Food and Drug Control Committee and the regulations governing consumer safety. Thai law requires people who want to register drug patents to declare production costs, formulae, and qualifications of their products. The information is kept secret and is necessary to ensure consumer safety in line with international practice.

Meanwhile, the Public Health Ministry has been assigned to make necessary preparations to defend the interests of consumers.

Suphachia added that not all new medicines are marketed in Thailand. Medicines not well known in Thailand may require a longer protection period to ensure that they are safe for the people and are used only in hospitals.

Bangkok Bank Urges Prolonging U.S. Trade Talks

BK1206151393 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 12 Jun 93 p 7

[Text] The Research Division of Bangkok Bank said that the U.S. demand for amending the Patent Act is a gross encroachment of Thailand's legislative, executive, and judicial sovereignty. The amendment as demanded by the United States will damage Thailand's pharmaceutical industry and prevent further development because the U.S. patent holders will monopolize the sale and production of medicines for seven to 10 years.

On the other hand, refusal to comply with the U.S. demand can bring two trade retaliation consequences—suspension of GSP [General System of Preferences] privileges for Thai products and enforcement of Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Law to stop buying Thai goods at a value equivalent to the damage suffered by the U.S. side. Earlier, 24 Thai products were cut from GSP privileges. Since U.S. import duties are low, they can still compete in the U.S. market while their export volumes to the United States continue to rise. Fourteen items out of 24 are subject to only a 4-percent import duty. On average, the U.S. import duties range from between 4 to 6 percent.

What the Thai side should fear is Section 301 under which the U.S. trade representative is scheduled to declare within 45 days export items liable to trade retaliation. During this period, the value of such goods can be higher than the actual cost of the damage suffered by the U.S. side. The marked goods will not be able to enter the U.S. market at all. Exporters who rely mainly on the U.S. market will suffer the most.

The Research Division believes that if the Thai Government can prolong the bargaining negotiations until the conclusion of the upcoming GATT talks, Section 301 will become meaningless because all countries will comply with the new agreement to be reached during the talks. Thus, Thailand will not have to comply with the U.S. demand for amending the Patent Act, which must be carried out by 15 June, before the U.S. decision on trade retaliatory action will be made on 31 July 1993. It also points out that U.S. trade pressure on Thailand should decline in late 1994 after the recovery of the world and U.S. economies.

Paper Reports U.S. Envoy Warning on Retaliation

BK1406075593 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Jun 93 p 7

[Excerpt] The U.S. ambassador has given a reminder that Thailand should speed up settlement of the issue which it has been negotiating with the United States before 31 July, because once that date arrives the United States will not be required to institute a new investigation.

According to a report from the U.S. Embassy, Thailand remains on the Priority Foreign Country [PFC] list for U.S. action in accordance with U.S. Article 306 [as published]. Thailand should speed up its compliance with the U.S. demands because failure to satisfy the United States by 31 July 1993 could result in U.S. retaliation. Possible acts of U.S. retaliation include the following: announcing the intention to impose trade retaliation and accepting complaints from the general public for one month before actual retaliation, announcing an immediate retaliation but accepting complaints afterward, or retaining Thailand on the PFC list while continuing to monitor Thailand's actions. These all amount to pressure being applied on Thailand. For this reason, Thailand should take urgent action before the United States makes a decision on retaliation. [passage omitted]

Chuan Defends Actions During No-Confidence Debate

BK1206011793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Jun 93 pp A1, A2

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, bruised but uncowed by three days of opposition attacks on his government's performance and his personal life, last night pointed an accusing finger at former premier Chatchai Chunhawan, implying he had instituted a "smear campaign" against him.

But Chuan dismissed the opposition's onslaught and declared he was determined to remain in power.

"Don't try to pressure me. I am not cowed. I am not going to waver. I have the determination to stand up against all injustice in this country," Chuan said of the attempts by the opposition MPs to embarrass him with an expose of his private life.

Chuan's response to the grilling came a few hours before the marathon no-confidence debate was to end. It was broadcast live and the prime minister chose TV prime time for his rebuttal.

The House will this morning vote on the two no-confidence motions—one against the entire Cabinet and the other against five Cabinet members. Senior government politicians yesterday expressed confidence all 205 coalition MPs would vote for the government. [passage omitted]

Chuan, who paused intermittently while making the rebuttal, which was telecast live on channels 9 and 11, also briefly dwelt on the humble background of his family.

The House fell silent during Chuan's 70-minute uninterrupted rebuttal. Chuan spent the early part of his speech responding to opposition charges of his administration's incompetence and lack of achievements.

He said while Thailand was not the only country facing an economic slowdown it was making a satisfactory recovery. He did not go into specifics. [passage omitted]

House Speaker Marut Bunnak declared an end to the no-confidence debate shortly after 10 pm after a few protests.

Government Survives No-Confidence Votes

BK1206143393 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] The government survived the votes on both no-confidence motions against the entire cabinet and individual ministers after chaotic vote counting.

The important house session to vote on the censure motions was opened at 1008 with 266 attendants. The call made by several members of the Chat Thai Party to vote on the motion against individual cabinet members before the one against the entire cabinet was, however, against the earlier agreement between the government and opposition bloc

The result of the vote on the no-confidence motion against the entire government was 202 votes for the government and 143 for no-confidence. Due to the opposition bloc's protest, vote counting was done a second time by having voters stand up, but the result remained unchanged. Eventually, the vote was taken for a third time by roll call and the result was 204 votes for the government, 153 for the no-confidence motion.

The results of the votes on the no-confidence motions against individual minister were as follows: Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon received 202 confidence votes and 153 no-confidence votes. Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemin received 202 confidence votes and 144 no-confidence votes as eight MP's of the Seritham Party abstained from voting. Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut received 201 confidence votes and 153 no-confidence votes. Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri received 203 confidence votes and 153 no-confidence votes. Deputy Communications Minister Thawi Kraikhup received 202 confidence votes and 153 no-confidence votes.

House Speaker Marut Bunnak declared the meeting adjourned at about 1215.

Opposition Attacks 'Ineffectual'

BK1306023793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 93 p A6

[By Thana Phuphat]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai's eloquent rhetoric, his dignified composure and keen sense for drama effectively quashed a sometimes-boisterous three-day no-confidence debate characterized largely by mediocre speech-making and often trite accusations by opposition MPs against his government.

The opposition's attack on Chuan over his private life was probably the biggest mistake in the no-confidence debate. The other grave error was that the debate against the government was held too soon—before it even had the chance to commit a serious blunder.

The coalition government's success in defending itself in the censure debate this time could be attributed largely to the fact that the opposition effectively wore itself down in the malicious attack against the government—not to the government's own ability to defend itself.

The censure debate was doomed to be ineffectual from the start because of disunity among the opposition parties. Two no-confidence motions were submitted to the House of Representatives. One, submitted by the Chat Phatthana Party and four other opposition parties, sought to censure the whole Cabinet. Another was submitted by the Chat Thai Party and targeted five Cabinet ministers individually.

Although opposition leaders denied that they intended to overthrow the Chuan administration in lodging the censure debate, they obviously hoped that a bad showing by any of the five individual Cabinet members could force Chuan to reshuffle his Cabinet. They must also have hoped that a Cabinet reshuffle could mean the break-up and eventual downfall of the coalition government.

The Chat Phatthana Party and four other opposition parties have been suspicious that the Chat Thai Party's decision to target individual Cabinet members was a gesture to appease the coalition government in the hope of being invited to join the government if a Cabinet shake-up took place.

Divisiveness aside, the opposition was apparently attacking what its members described as the government's "lacklustre performance" with an equally lacklustre debate, if not worse.

Many opposition MPs who spoke against the government throughout the censure debate dwelt on allegations against Cabinet members concerning their performance in previous administrations. Most of the information had already been brought up in previous censure debates.

Others, who chose to attack the government for its performance in the first eight months in office could not find enough evidence to substantiate the charges they brought against it. Most of them concentrated on attacking an alleged lack of public safety, failure to shore up falling crop prices, mishandling of the stock scandal and poor diplomacy.

Virtually nothing that the opposition said in the House of Representatives during the censure debate had not already been aired publicly inside and outside the House.

The only issue that grabbed the attention of the public was how Chuan would respond to the opposition's questions about his obscure family life. Before the no-confidence debate, many people believed this could prove to be Chuan's undoing.

But an Achilles' heel it was not.

Many are quick to point out that opposition MPs are themselves not always the best qualified to assume the moral superiority necessary to convincingly attack another's private life.

Muan Chon Party leader Chaloem Yubamrung, who took a vicious shot at Chuan regarding his private life, was himself alleged by MP Akhom Engchuan (Democrat-Krabi) in a counterattack not to be free from blame.

Besides, some puritanical values, like marital fidelity for men, are relatively new moral concepts in this country. Most Thais probably believe the single most important quality of a holder of public office is his or her honesty. In this regard, Chuan's integrity has been unassailable.

In his 70-minute rebuttal, broadcast on prime-time television on Friday Chuan successfully defended himself on his personal life without resorting to directly answering the questions which have hounded him since he became the prime minister in September last year.

Opposition MPs demanded that he clarify his relationship with a woman Phakdiphon Sucharitkun, by whom he has a son but who has never been formally recognized as his wife.

The prime minister insisted that the only personal affairs to merit a public discussion should be the ones that involve dishonesty in office. [passage omitted]

The prime minister apparently hit a sympathetic chord among millions of viewers who watched the live broadcast when he recounted his humble background in the southern province of Trang and how he fought to pull himself up by the shoestrings to become prime minister. Some viewers likened the touching personal account of his life to the themes of some popular television soap operas. [passage omitted]

Chuan started his speech by responding to opposition charges of his administration's incompetence and lack of achievements.

Chuan dismissed the opposition onslaught and emphatically announced he was determined to remain in power.

"Don't try to pressure me. I won't be cowed. I am not going to waver. I have the determination to stand up against all injustice in this country," Chuan said.

In Chuan's response to the grilling which came a few hours before the arduous no-confidence debate was to end, he also defended his government against alleged underachievement, saying Thailand was not the only country facing an economic slowdown and that it was making a satisfactory recovery.

Chuan also assured the assembly that despite the delay in the passage of the budget bill, budget allocations for all government agencies had been distributed and were being spent.

Most Cabinet members criticized by opposition MPs during the censure debate at least managed to deflect most of the attacks if not convincingly refute them.

As expected, the coalition government parties, which command 205 MPs, easily outvoted the opposition to give the government a vote of confidence on Saturday.

Chuan has undoubtedly proved he has what it takes to command public trust, one of the most important qualities that constitute statecraft. Now he must prove he can really place himself in the service of the people.

Government Victory 'Comfortable'

BK1306033493 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 13 Jun 93 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Chuan Government yesterday won a comfortable victory in the two no-confidence motions when coalition MPs showed solidarity.

Three vote-counts were called in a censure motion against the entire Cabinet, submitted by the Chat Phatthana-led faction.

The first two results of 202 for the Government and 143 for the motion, followed by 202:146 prompted the Opposition MPs to protest.

The Government won 204:153 votes in the third count which saw MPs vote individually.

Five Cabinet ministers individually targetted by the Opposition survived the the second censure motion, with Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemin emerging in best shape with 202 votes against 144 because the Seritham Party abstained from voting against him.

Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said the Government's unity was proven and he was satisfied with the outcome in which all five ministers received more than 200 supporting votes drawn from the five coalition parties.

"This clearly demonstrates the unity of the Government. We expected that all five ministers would get no less than 200 votes," he said.

Vote counting, which was supposed to start at 10 a.m., was delayed for nearly an hour because of disagreement on which motion should first be put to the vote, the bid to censure the entire Cabinet or that to rap individual ministers.

Counting ended at nearly 1.30 p.m.

In the first count, MPs raised their hands. Where protests arose, MPs were required to stand up to vote during a second count.

The Government had 205 potential votes without Akon Huntrakun, who resigned from the House in relation to a share controversy, and Piyanat Watcharaphon, who was ousted from the Social Action Party.

House Speaker Marut Bunnak abstained.

Recounts were called in four cases, Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon, Interior Minister Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Foreign Affairs Minister Prasong Sunsiri and Deputy Transport and Communications Minister Thawi Kraikhup.

The vote on Mr Tharin did not spark a second count.

Inconsistencies between the results of each count drew complaints from both sides.

At one point, Seksan Saenphum, Chat Thai MP for Surin, urged the House Speaker to invite non-elected ministers to leave the chamber. But Mr Marut refused.

"The non-elected ministers will not get involved in the counting. Please respect their dignity," Mr Marut said.

Mr Uthai received 196 votes against 145 in the frrst count and 202 against 153 in the second.

A Democrat member, Chakkraphan Yomchinda, asked for a second count for Gen Chawalit who got 201 against 153 the first time.

The second count brought the same tally.

Mr Prasong won 200:153 the first time and 203:153 in the second count.

The first count for Mr Thawi saw the deputy minister receive 204 votes against 153, a tally which House secretary-general Phaisit Phiphathanakun was reluctant to pass to the Speaker.

Muan Chon leader Pol Capt [Police Captain] Chaloem Yubamrung said: "I don't envy Mr Thawi his 204 votes. They just astonish me. The Government has 205 votes.

"Since both Mr Marut and Mr Thawi abstained, how come the result turns out to be 204?"

Mr Thawi, the Deputy Transport and Communications Minister, won 202:153 in the second count.

Mr Chuan was cool on speculation about Gen Chawalit's receiving 201 confidence votes—the least of the five individual ministers—because one of the coalition MPs had apparently abstained.

He said the problem could be the result of a mixup in counting by parliamentary officials.

"Wrong counting by officials is not unusual as it used to occur in the past," Mr Chuan told the BANGKOK POST.

As for whether the incident would cause any problem for the New Aspiration Party [NAP], he said he did not think it would have any political consequences because all Government MPs had shown their unity in the vote.

Mr Chuan said the Democrats urged the Speaker to call for the third count on Gen Chawalit (in the form of a roll call in which all MPs are asked to stand up in turn to vote).

However, the Premier said the idea was turned down by NAP members who did not want to go through the time-consuming procedure.

Mr Chuan ruled out any possibility of political changes soon, saying that he saw no reason for such changes for the time being.

Democrat secretary-general Maj-Gen [Major General] Sanan Khachonprasat said he was satisfied with the vote which demonstrated strong political unity by the Government during a political crisis.

Editorial Urges Chuan To Solve 'Core Issues'

BK1306032293 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 93 p A9

[Editorial: "MPs Are Basking in the Glory of Nothing"]

[Text] Yesterday Prime Minister Chuan Likphai fended off the no-confidence motions against his administration. But there should be no rejoicing by the government, for the three days of debate that degenerated into mudslinging just goes to show how intellectually bankrupt our politicians are.

The unbecoming behaviour of certain opposition MPs, who resorted to swearing when they failed to substantiate their arguments, is a clear indication of the urgent need to get rid of the old-breed of mediocre politicians who only waste valuable House time.

Parliament is the bulwark of democracy—an avenue whereby the grievances of the people can be aired through their MPs. But over the past three days, certain politicians turned the respected chamber into a circus instead of using the opportunity presented by the no-confidence motions to grill the government over issues that really affect the Thai people.

The parliamentary proceedings were broadcast live over radio and television. As such, many opposition MPs seemingly under the impression that they were "performing" for the people—found it hard to restrain themselves. But the average man on the street was not impressed.

Also over the past three days the capital was suffering from diabolical traffic jams, and motorists listening to the no-confidence debate on the radio while sitting in their cars were no doubt ruing the injustice of it all. With massive congestion, sadly neglected social services, pathetic infrastructure, an intolerable lack of law enforcement and inequality, the motorist and his fellow citizens deserve more than what they were hearing from the opposition.

Sadly, the younger opposition MPs who tried their best to initiate discussion on pertinent problems plaguing the country were overshadowed by their older counterparts who sought instead to make sordid political capital out of the prime minister's personal life.

In an emotional rebuttal Friday night, Chuan said: "Don't try to pressure me. I am not cowed. I am not going to waver. I have the determination to stand up against all injustice in this country."

Initially, opposition Muan Chon Thai Party's firebrand leader Chaloem Yubamrung played the battering ram in forcing home the attack on Chuan. But when an MP from the ruling Democrat Party countered with an allegation that the impassioned veteran MP had had extra-marital affairs, Chaloem was caught "with his pants down" and quietly left the chamber after his harangue against the premier.

Watching Chaloem perform in parliament, grilling other ministers in the Cabinet besides the premier, one can't help but ask why he let Finance Minister Tharin Nimanhemin off the hook over the recent share manipulation scandal involving several well-known companies. Also, why didn't he press harder for the identity of the mysterious "Mr T" mentioned with great alacrity some weeks ago by Deputy Transport and Communications Minister Thawi Kraikhup? These points surely need an explanation.

Clearly, a dark cloud hangs over Chaloem with regard to Finance Ministry investigations into back tax on his just-released assets that were seized by the now-defunct National Peacekeeping Council. This could have explained his apprehension over messing around with Tharim.

The old-breed politicians cannot be turned into paragons of virtue, and clearly certain parties in the opposition are just waiting for their turn to be invited into the government coalition. Chuan must prove to the people that his administration is not a musical-chairs government. Over nine months have passed since the Chuan government came to power, but still the prime minister hasn't shown any concrete gains or decisions.

Yet the opposition failed to impress the people with it's amateurish handling of the no-confidence debate, and because of this this the Chuan government has been lucky.

But basking in a false sense of victory over the opposition without addressing core issues facing the country could be dangerous. Before the public's cynicism towards all leaders deepens—and damages the prospects for complete democracy—Chuan must show he is serious about championing the interests of the people.

Chatchai Files Complaint Against Chuan

BK1306034693 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 13 Jun 93 p 1

[Text] Opposition Chat Phatthana Party [CPP] leader Chatchai Chunhawan has formally lodged a complaint with Dusit police, seeking legal action against Prime Minister Chuan Likphai for allegedly defaming him during the censure debate in Parliament Friday night.

The complaint was submitted to the Dusit police chief by Mr Chamlong Krutkhuntod, a CPP MP for Nakhon Ratchasima province.

Prime Minister Chuan, when asked for comment, merely smiled and said Gen Chatchai has the right to seek legal action.

The Prime Minister during the debate Friday night claimed there was a sustained smear campaign against him by persons who sent out facsimile messages containing information about his private life.

Mr Chamlong said Mr Chuan, by claiming that one of the documents containing the Prime Minister's bio-data had been faxed from a company in which Gen Chatchai was as a shareholder, had made derogatory statements against the Chat Phatthana leader.

Mr Chuan's allegation was intended to mislead the public into believing that Gen Chatchai had a role in sending out the faxed messages to newspaper offices, and this damaged his reputation and drawn public anger, Mr Chamlong said.

The MP said Mr Chuan at first read out the fax number 317-2077—which belongs to a newspaper—claiming it was Gen Chatchai's number.

Then after the CPP leader protested that the number was not his because telephone and fax numbers in his neighbourhood began with 279 and 271, the Prime Minister corrected himself, saying the actual fax number was 279-9610.

Mr Chamlong said Gen Chatchai wanted to see the document which Mr Chuan claimed had the CPP leader's fax number but the request was rejected.

Copies of the document were distributed to reporters about an hour later which shows that the document could have been doctored to show the fax number given in Parliament by Gen Chatchai, he said.

"This is the first and only defamation case to be filed by a former prime minister against a present one.

"We want to set a precedent because the country's No. 1 leader must be careful in making statements in Parliament," he said.

Gen Chatchai told reporters earlier yesterday that he had to take action against Mr Chuan because his reputation was at stake.

"This is not a confrontation, but this is not something one should casually talk about. I've never done anything to that effect."

Gen Chatchai insisted that Mr Chuan was not telling the truth when he claimed that the CPP leader was responsible for the smear campaign.

"The reporters have already seen that the document is just a leaflet which contains bio-data (of the Prime Minister). It does not contain damaging information about Khun Chuan.

"So how can Khun Chuan make such an accusation against me in Parliament?" Gen Chatchai asked.

When asked why the Opposition got angry when the Government used the same tactic in raising personal affairs for debate against the Opposition, Gen Chatchai insisted that he had never criticised Mr Chuan on private matters.

The persons who adopted such tactic against the Government should be criticised and not him, the former prime minister said.

"I have always been compromising and have given Khun Chuan support. So how can he say this to me?" Gen Chatchai complained.

Gen Chatchai's son, Kraisak Chunhawan, told reporters yesterday he had ordered an investigation to verify Mr Chuan's claim that the fax messages originated from his father's office.

The "memory" of the fax machine in question is being checked, Mr Kraisak said.

He categorically denied that Gen Chatchai or any of his staff was involved in sending out the faxes.

He said the CPP had obtained the fax message from an MP and reporters who visited the party headquarters and had asked for copies of the document.

He commented he could not see why the document was so damaging since it merely contained Mr Chuan's bio-data.

If such a document had been made with the intent to cause damage, the person who did it would not be so foolish as to leave his name and number on it, Mr Kraisak commented.

While saying that the document could have been doctored by the Government itself, Mr Kraisak said the work was sloppy.

"What's so harmful about this document anyway?" Mr Kraisak said, arguing it contained such details as Mr Chuan's birthplace, his marital status, etc. It showed that Mr Chuan had a spouse under the name of "Phakdiphon" and had one child.

"Could it be damaging for him (Mr Chuan) to have a wife and a child?" asked Mr Kraisak.

While saying that he was not sure what was Mr Chuan's motive, Mr Kraisak said the Prime Minister was successful in diverting public attention away from the censure debate which was aimed to pinpoint at the coalition's failure in administering the country.

CPP Seeks Reopened Border, Said To Need Funds

BK1206013393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jun 93 p 6

[Text] Sisaket—The outgoing Hun Sen-led government in Cambodia has asked the Sisaket provincial administration to urgently reopen Khao Phra Wihan to tourists following the closure of this famous tourist attraction last month owing to pre-election turmoil, a high-level provincial source said yesterday.

The source said Chu Uthai, chief of a unit deployed by the Hun Sen government at Khao Phra Wihan, had contacted the province about the reopening of this historical landmark as early as today or tomorrow.

The Sisaket provincial administration ordered Khao Phra Wihan closed on May 11 after fighting erupted near this ancient stone temple on the Cambodian side.

The source said he thought the Hun Sen government wanted Khao Phra Wihan reopened because it now urgently needs money from tourists to make up for expenses incurred during last month's national election campaign.

As Mr Hun Sen's Cambodian People Party did not get a majority in the national election, the source said it was also possible that the faction may want to gather some tourism revenue from Khao Phra Wihan before officials from other Cambodian groups assume power.

Bangkok Recognizes Cambodian Election Results

BK1206013993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jun 93 p 6

[Text] Thailand has recognised the results of the elections in Cambodia announced by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman Rawi Hongpraphat said yesterday.

Mr Rawi made the point when asked about Bangkok's stance on the outcome of the elections of which final results were declared by UNTAC on Thursday.

But the deputy spokesman said the official stance of Thailand on the outcome has not been given.

An informed source said the delay in the Foreign Ministry's official announcement was related to the Phnom Penh faction's refusal to accept the outcome in some provinces.

The final polls showed that the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party has 58 seats in the 120-seat constituent assembly followed by the Cambodian People's Party of Prime Minister Hun Sen with 51 seats, the Buddhist Liberal Party 10 and a small party one seat.

Hun Sen said people in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Kompong Cham did not accept the results because of irregularities in last month's poll.

However, he confirmed that his party would join the first session of the constituent assembly scheduled to convene on Monday in Phnom Penh, the deputy spokesman quoted a report from the Thai Embassy in Cambodia as saying.

"The participation of Hun Sen and his party sends a positive signal that the Phnom Penh government will collaborate (with other parties)," UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi was quoted as saying in the report received by the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

The assembly, which will be joined by Mr Akashi and Prince Sihanouk, will elect the most senior member to be speaker, the deputy spokesman said.

Khmer Bandits Ransom Villagers; Weapons Seized

BK1206140593 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 Jun 93 p 27

[Text] According to a correspondent's dispatch from Prachin Buri Province, at 2200 on 10 June, 25 armed Khmer bandits went into Khok Phrek village in Tambon Thap Sadet, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province, and forced Chamlong Buaplang, 61, his wife Mrs. Noi Buaplang, 45, Mrs. Somwong Danoi, 32, and Mrs. Somwong's eight-year-old daughter to travel with them back into Cambodia. At 2300, the bandits released Chamlong and demanded a ransom of 550,000 baht for the release of the three villagers. They threatened to kill the hostages if the ransom is not paid within five days.

After being informed of the incident, Police Lieutenant Colonel Phairot Chandi, commander of the Border Patrol Police Company 124, led a number of policemen from Ta Phraya District's police station and defense volunteers to the border area to plan a rescue operation.

At 0900 on 11 June, Somdet Bunsen and Phichit Aromthiang, residents of Nong Samet village in Ta Phraya District, were approached by three armed Khmer bandits while they were plowing their paddy fields. Phichit ran away from the site while Somdet was robbed of his motocycle. After being informed of the incident, Major Chawalit Salitit, deputy commander of Ranger Divsion 12, and Major Somchan Daengmani, commander of Infantry Company 1202, led a number of soldiers to chase the group of bandits and clashed with them for about five minutes in the vicinity of Salokkok Thom stone temple on the Thai-Cambodian border. The bandits fled into Cambodia and a Thai ranger was seriously wounded.

Police Lieutenant General Pracha Phromnok, assistant police director general, said during an interview after being briefed on the capture of large quantities of war weapons at the Border Patrol Police Headquarters 12 June in Aranyaprathet District that the government has no budget to pay the ransom for the release of the three villagers. However, the authorities will follow all ways and means to bring them back safely. People living along the border areas can feel secure because all agencies concerned will work together closely and do their best to ensure safety. More enforcements might be necessary to enable the police to maintain peace and order along the long Thai-Cambodian border.

Meanwhile, Police Lieutenant Colonel Santi Thipphayawat, chief inspector of Ta Phraya District's police station, said a preliminary investigation revealed that the three Khmer bandits captured the three villagers to revenge an earlier war weapon trade fraud by the latters' relatives. However, the officer said he wondered how the bandits got to the village because they had to pass three checkpoints manned by regular soliders and rangers, adding that further investigation into this matter will be made.

At 1600 on 10 June, a border patrol police team led by Police Colonel Seksan Unsamran arrested Suphon Anthisuk, 40, resident of Non Makmun village in Ta Phraya District, and discovered 55 M-16 rifles, 12 AKA rifles, two RPG [rocket-propelled grandes] rockets, 16 machine guns, an RPG rocket launcher, 15 boxes of machine gun ammunition, and quantities of ammunition of other types of war weapons which were hidden near Lalomtim village in Tambon Khok Sung of Ta Phraya District. Suphon confessed that he was paid by two weapons traders to look after the cache of weapons.

Commander: Army Never Supported Khmer Rouge

BK1206151693 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Rejecting a report on Thai support for the Khmer Rouge, Army Commander General Wimon Wongwanit said that Thailand has always maintained equal relations with all Cambodian factions.

[Begin Wimon recording] If you ask whether we give support to the Khmer Rouge, our answer is no. We use different types of weapons and ammunition. If we want to help them we must buy weapons and ammunition. We have no money to do that. Where can the Army find the money to help the Khmer Rouge? The Army itself is having the same problem. We cannot afford to give the Khmer Rouge any support or food supply. Those who made the accusation against us do not understand the situation. I can reaffirm that we have not given any support to the Khmer Rouge. We only maintain equal relations with all factions. [end recording]

Army Commander Leaves for PRC Visit 13-20 Jun

BK1306141493 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Army Commander General Wimon Wongwanit said the three-day no-confidence debate against the government, like the unrest in Cambodia where various parties are striving for power, does not have any effect on national security, adding that the Thai people will judge who is the winner and the level of democracy being exercised in the administration of the country.

[Begin Wimon recording] The government plays a role in maintaining normal conditions in the country. I do not see anything that can affect national security. As for the situation in Cambodia, I believe that all parties are adjusting themselves toward reconciliation. [end recording]

Prior to his departure for an official visit to the PRC from 13 to 20 June, the army commander said the visit is aimed at strengthening the friendly relations between the armies of the two countries, studying ways to reduce military personnel and the development of weaponry technology, and observing training courses for military cadets in that country.

[Begin Wimon recording] We must consider the nature of duties and tasks of each unit. We might transfer personnel of some units that we think are unimportant to units which can be useful for national development. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Departs for Europe 12 Jun

BK1406020193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jun 93 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri has departed on an 11-day tour of Europe that will take him to Belguim, Austria, Poland and Romania, a government official said yesterday.

Prasong left late Saturday for Brussels, where he is to chair a meeting of senior Thai diplomats based in Europe and brief them on the policies of the government of Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, the Foreign Ministry official sald.

The Brussels meeting also is expected to discuss possible changes within the European Community and how they might affect Thailand, the official said.

Prasong then is to fly to Vienna to attend the June 15-17 World Conference on Human Rights.

On June 17th, Prasong is scheduled to fly to Warsaw, where he is to meet with President Lech Walesa, Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka and Krzystof Skubiszewski, Poland's deputy premier for economic affiars.

He also is to visit the port city of Gdansk before flying on to Bucharest on June 21.

In Romania, Prasong is to meet with President Ion Iliescu Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu House Speaker Adrian Nastase and Foreign Minister Teodor Viorel Melescanu.

Paper Interviews Chat Phatthana's Kon Thappharangsi

BK1306025193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 93 p A6

[Interview with Kon Thappharangsi, "a potential party leader", by the Political Desk—place, date not given]

[Text] Kon Thappharangsi continues to be a young man in a hurry under the Chat Phatthana Party. From time to time he has displayed the political skill and ambition which could one day catapult him into the seat of his mentor and patron, Gen Chatchai Chunhawan.

But Kon has of late become embittered by what he criticized as undemocratic means used to effect political change. In retrospect, he was deeply disappointed by the Feb 23, 1991, coup d'etat staged by a politically ambitious band of generals.

"It was so irrational. They (the generals) went all out to destroy the whole political system simply because they were afraid of being transferred to obscure positions," he said during an interview.

In his view, Thai politics under strong-arm military intervention should have gone out of fashion long ago. "I am so sad because this type of mentality is still entrenched in Thai politics," he explained.

That coup ousted the government led by Gen Chatchai. Kon was a Cabinet member and he is known to be very close to the former prime minister, who now leads Chat Phatthana. The bloodbath in May 1992 effectively curtailed the active, though behind the scenes, role of the military in politics.

When asked to comment on the current state of Thai politics, Kon said Thai politics must be discussed within a Thai context. "We must not use theories or events in other countries as the main gauge. We must not analyze our politics based on wrong assumptions, for that will be unrealistic from the beginning," he said.

Unity among Thais is a unique quality, he said. "When it's time to fight abroad, Thais are usually best because they will stand united and I am proud of this national characteristic," he said.

Kon also stressed the significance of trade and economic competition. What the country lacks now is a clear policy direction under a good leadership, he said. "These two factors will enable Thailand to be competitive enough in the world market," he added.

The economy remains the single important topic in international negotiations. "There is nothing else for serious political discussion after the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. No more talks on political ideologies. Now it's about economy," he said.

When asked to discuss the prospects for Thailand's political development during the next 50 years, Kon remains optimistic. "There should be more quality people in politics, especially among members of Parliament. I hope that the number of political parties in the coalition will gradually dwindle. I also want to see regional participation as far as national development is concerned. Everything should be decentralized," he said.

Thailand as a free market economy cannot concentrate on Bangkok, he pointed out. "The management and investment role must be played by the private sector. The key is how to diversify the role of the private sector to cover 73 provinces. If we fail to achieve that, the country will never enjoy full prosperity," he said.

Basic infrastructure and facilities should be provided to support private investment outside Bangkok. Kon thinks the government has been trying its best. "But it is entirely a different matter whether the government is doing that efficiently or has a chance of succeeding."

When asked to speak on his political experience, Kon again referred to the Feb 1991 coup as the most painful event. "It was senseless and I believe that a lot of Thai people share my view."

Not only that the coup ousted an elected government, it destroyed the investment climate, hurt national revenue and affected the country's credibility internationally, he said.

By now, he said, people should realize that the existing democracy should be preserved to strengthen the country for international competition. "We should not fight among ourselves. We should join hands to bring in foreign earnings."

Asked to comment on the possibility that some military figures removed from powerful positions last year would enter politics through elections, Kon said that it would be a good sign. "I think that will be very good, if they accept the same rules of fair play."

He is confident that the Chat Phatthana Party still has a bright future because many party members are of the younger generation.

"The party does have some elderly leaders, who we all hold in respect. But the bulk of the party members are young, with an average age of 40 years or so. They are well educated and willing to work for the national interest. It means that the party will last a long time, as the quality of local politics improves," he said.

How well prepared is he to assume the party leadership? Kon quickly pointed out that the party members will decide whether he deserves that title. "The votes cast by the members will determine who should be the leader," he said. In fact, it would not come as a surprise if Kon was able to claim the leadership after the retirement of Gen Chatchai.

Navy Eastern Seaboard Defense Strategy Described

BK1306073393 Bangkok PRACHACHAT BUSINESS in Thai 13-16 Jun 93 p 31

[Article: "A Look at the Navy's 'Secret' Operation Protecting the Eastern Seaboard"]

[Text] The Eastern Seaboard Development Project [ESDP] has been placed at the forefront of the national economic development program. The project is advancing ever closer to reality. However, the project, which is costing hundreds of billions of baht in investment, needs special protection from external elements, particularly from the danger of war.

The defense strategy for the ESDP has been conceived by the Navy and is under their basic responsibility.

The preparations for the "defense program" started about the same time as the ESDP in the era of Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. At that time the Defense Ministry placed the program on the agenda of a cabinet meeting in 1987, but it was not discussed in that meeting.

During his period in government, Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan realized the importance of the defense program. The cabinet then authorized the Navy to be responsible for the program and to coordinate with the Army and the Air Force.

This strategic program encompasses the entire eastern region, covering Chachoengsao, Chon Buri, Rayong, Chanthaburi, and Trat provinces as well as Aranyaprathet District in Prachin Buri. But about 70 percent of the program is concentrated on protection of the ESDP. The program also emphasizes a complete ground, sea, and air defense system.

The aerial defense stresses point and area defense to ensure protection against surprise aerial attacks. In this mission, the Navy will have to coordinate with the Air Force. Suspicious, unidentified aircraft flying low over the sea will be intercepted by the Navy.

Circular zones will be drawn to outline the protection of the land from the coast. The most effective weapons will be deployed in each of the zones to swiftly counter, at short or long range, anything which may be able to penetrate the border. Procurement of the weapons to be used for the inner protection zones has been completed.

Regarding Navy operations, the South China Sea all the way to coast in the Gulf of Thailand will have to be monitored. This will require around-the-clock naval patrols both in peacetime and during hostilities.

The naval defense plan will be established in zones in the same way as the aerial defense plan. There will have to be constant coordination between the two elements to ensure integrated use of weapons. The very important weapons needing to be commissioned for this mission are guided missiles, artillery, antiaircraft weapons, and many others. Some of these weapons will have to be purchased from abroad.

In addition to the necessity of highly efficient weapons, the most important nucleus is the "administrative system" or "command." The war room—the "command control system" in military terminology—or the so-called "C3I" system will be used in this defense strategy.

The "C3I" system means command control, communication, and intelligence. The entire system will be computerized and automated, including monitoring equipment linked to the aerial defense system or the (ATAC) system of the Air Force.

Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Surawut Maharom says of the real-time management of the defense plan: "Unidentified or low-flying aircraft will be spotted by radar which will feed the information to a center. This center will feed this information to the Air Force. We will then be able to monitor the target at the same center from both sea and air. The instant we monitor the target, our other units will be aware of it in real time. For this reason, it has to be managed at the same center so that the commands will be in 'single manager' form."

The command control system in the war room will be automated in real time. The local units will be informed of the real situation in real time and will thus be able to carry out combat action instantly. The system has been established at a cost of about 1 billion baht.

At the initial stage of establishing the system, the United States was hired to link the system from the center to five basic units: the Naval Fleet, the Antiaircraft and Coastal Defense Command, and the First, Second, and Third Navy Regions. This process will be completed by the end of 1993. To date, over 70 million baht have been spent. When completed, the system will be highly effective in defending the ESDP.

To maintain defense capabilities for the eastern seaboard, the antiaircraft and coastal defense unit has been elevated to the Antiaircraft and Coastal Defense Command, equivalent to a division. The command has been restructured to be directly under the Navy instead of the Sattahip Naval Base. To enhance its timely operations in the territory, command personnel have been deployed in Sattahip, Bang Phra, Laem Chabang, Map Ta Phut, and in Trat province.

The Navy chief of staff says of the defense plan and budget constraints: "If you look at the aerial defense system, it will be completed by the end of this year. And when the command control system has been completed, we feel that we will have achieved 50 percent success. Forty percent of the fund requested from the government has been used. So far we have cut back on the government's normal annual budget allocation to the Navy. The government has not allocated a budget for the new command, whose commander should receive the pay of a vice admiral. The current commander is only a rear admiral. We have economized to the point that soldiers are used to build new or expanded installations."

At present 3 billion baht have been spent in aerial defense of the inner zones. The entire program could cost 20 billion baht. The 100 billion baht ESDP on the eastern seaboard will soon become fully operational. The Navy's modern strategic network to effectively protect the eastern seaboard is advancing steadily, despite lack of special support from the national budget.

Vietnam

CPV Central Committee Holds Fifth Plenum

BK1306105493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] held its fifth plenum in Hanoi from 3-11 June. At the opening session, Party General Secretary Do Muoi delivered an important report. The plenum discussed and passed a resolution on continued renovation and rural socioeconomic development. It decided to convene the midterm national party congress in December 1993 in Hanoi.

Do Muoi Speech, Part One

BK1306160593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jun 93

["Part two" of report delivered by CPV General Secretary Do Muoi at the CPV Central Committee's 3-11 June Fifth Pleunum—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade advisers; dear comrade members of the party Central Committee; dear comrades: Since the founding of our party and through the various stages of the revolution, our party and venerated and beloved Uncle Ho have always stressed the great significance of the problems concerning peasants. The strategic 'Independence for the Fatherland, Land for the Tillers' motto has become a banner to rally the entire people and lead the national democratic struggle to victory. The renovation work initiated and led by our party over the past years has also regarded the countryside as a key target and agriculture as a key front requiring a breakthrough. The directive of the fourth party Central Committee's Secretariat and Resolution No. 10 of the sixth party Central Committee's Political Bureau constitute two major landmarks because they have greatly contributed to effecting a turning point in the development of our country's agriculture and rural areas.

Proceeding along that renovative line, our country's agriculture has, over the past several years, effected many changes for the better and scored encouraging results. These achievements must be credited chiefly to the fact that an important step has been taken to release the production forces in the countryside and bring into full play peasants' great potential. Noteworthy is the fact that our paddy yield has continually increased for several years in a row. By 1992, our paddy yield reached 24 million tonnes, thus approaching the target set by the seventh Party Congress. This important achievement has contributed to securing sociopolitical stability in the rural areas and the country as a whole, thus creating the premises for speeding up the socioeconomic growth rate and for accelerating industrialization in the days ahead.

Along with an increase in hectarage, paddy output, and food crop yield, progress has also been made in short- and long-term industrial crop, fruit tree, and special plant cultivation, as well as in animal husbandry, forestation, and fisheries. Special progress has been noted in shrimp and fish farming, as well as in the rearing of various types of special sea products along the coastal and hinterland areas. The small industrial and handicraft sector has made progress in productivity, volume of production, product diversification, and quality, thus better meeting local consumers' demands and helping increase agro-forestry-marine product export indexes. As a result, a number of localities in our country's rural areas have gradually freed themselves from the purely agriculture-oriented one-crop system and have worked toward the commodity economy with highly effective results. The multisectorial economy also develops in different forms and creates a new source of strength, thus causing production and business activities to develop more dynamically. The material and technical bases of the agro-forestry-fishery sectors and the agro-forestry-fishery support service industry have also been improved a step further. Better results have also been made in the acquisition and application of scientific-technological knowhow. Initial efforts have been made to promote agricultural production. The countryside and peasants' living conditions have undergone many improvements. The political system in the countryside has begun to be improved to meet the requirements of the economic reform program.

Those achievements must be credited to the fact that the party's renovative lines and policies have summed up the masses' experiences and creative work in a way suited to the course of development of history as well as with the people's aspirations. These achievements must also be credited to the increasingly effective management and supervisory skills of the state mechanism; the outstanding efforts of the entire people, especially peasants; the endeavors to invest and make more effective use of the material and technical bases in agriculture and the agricultural support service industry; better application of a number of scientific-technological innovations; and everyone's greater concern for agricultural promotion. Foreign aid has also played an important role in those achievements.

These are the improvements. Basically, however, agriculture in our country has not extricated itself from small-scale and self-sufficient production. The volume of products remains low and is of little economic value. The profits generated by agriculture come mostly from cheap labor. Agricultural technology remains backward. The productivity of crop cultivation and animal husbandry, particularly the per capita labor productivity, all lag very far behind compared with many countries in the region and other parts of the world. Much potential in the country and among the people has not been brought into play. Worse still, a number of domains are still held back. Others are subjected to serious destruction and may lead to long-term consequences.

We are still unable to bring into play the traditions of hard work, wisdom, experience, and creativity of a large work force belonging to different areas of activities and economic sectors. We also fail to make good use of the production means and material bases at our disposal. We are still unable to effectively motivate everyone to practice thrift in order to invest in production, business, agro-forestry-fishery development, and support service development. A substantial part of the work force in the countryside is still unemployed. Cultivable land has not been used properly. Tens of millions of hectares of empty land, bare hills, and alluvial land along the coastal areas still go uncultivated. Tens of thousands of hectares of water surfaces, especially the high seas, have not been adequately exploited.

Efforts have been slow in renovating the agriculture-based economic system and improving life in the countryside. The advantages of the tropical and substropical agricultures having high biological growth rates have not been fully exploited to carry out intensive cultivation, to increase the number of crops, to achieve the productivity of crop cultivation and animal husbandry, to apply a multicrop system, and to achieve agricultural diversification in order to develop a highly effective commodity economy to meet local and export demands.

The small industrial, handicraft, industrial, and support service sectors still account for a small percentage and develop at a slow pace. Therefore, they still cannot generate jobs for an important part of the surplus work force or serve the rural population and labor redistribution program.

No due importance has been attached to research work and the application of scientific-technological innovations, especially the application of biological knowhow. The indiscriminate exploitation of land, forest, and mineral resources has destroyed the balance of the ecosystem and is posing a danger to the environment of the entire country.

Peasants still face many difficulties and deprivations in their daily lives. A number of them have not extricated themselves from hunger and poverty. No due importance has been attached to cultural and social problems confronting the countryside. The people's intellectual background still remains low. The ratio of illiteracy is still high. No adequate steps have been taken to provide the people with good healthcare and protection. No adequate efforts have been made to look after the well-being of social welfare recipients, particularly families which have rendered meritorious services to the nation. No proper measures have been taken to create conditions for needy families to eliminate poverty. No due efforts have not been made to preserve and promote the national identity and cultural heritages. Superstitions are still on the rise. Many social negative phenomena have developed in the countryside.

No concentrated efforts have been made to resolve the socioeconomic difficulties confronting ethnic minority compatriots in the highlands, deep areas, or former revolutionary base areas. Democracy and social justice in the countryside have not yet been guaranteed.

The above-mentioned shortcomings and weaknesses are partly caused by objective socioeconomic difficulties confronting the country, the very heavy consequences of the war, and the very complicated international situation. The main causes, however, rest with the fact that the platform and strategy set forth by the seventh Party Congress and the party and state lines and policies have not yet been thoroughly applied to the ideological thinking, concepts, and measures to promote rural socioeconomic development and improve the rural people's living conditions. A number of new problems have not yet been discussed thoroughly and solved in a timely manner to reach unity of mind and action in the entire party and among the people. The knowledge, experiences, and organizational, management, and supervisory skills of state agencies still cannot keep up with the new requirements. The impact of the evils of bureaucratism, impracticality, authoritarianism, corruption, and negativism in the mechanism remains quite heavy. The party, administration, front, and mass organizations at the grass-roots level are still slow and at a loss when it comes to taking measures to renovate their organizations, the contents of action programs, and operating procedures. Cadre training, improvement, and selection still cannot keep up with the development of the renovation work in the countryside.

Do Muoi Speech, Part Two

BK1406144993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Jun 93

["Part two" of report delivered by CPV General Secretary Do Muoi at the CPV Central Committee's Fifth Plenum held on 3-11 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, in most countries, agriculture is one of the most important domains. For Vietnam, this domain is more significant because 80 percent of our population lives in the rural areas and rely on agriculture.

In the struggle for national independence and defense under the party leadership, the peasant class has firmly maintained its role as the main force of our country and has, together with the worker class and the people, outstandingly fulfilled the mission of liberating the nation. Today, in our all-people great unity bloc, comprising the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, the peasant class continues to play the leading role in the cause of national construction and defense.

Efforts must be made to positively develop past agricultural achievements, quickly overcome weaknesses, and urgently resolve arising problems so as to allow our socioeconomic situation in general and our agriculture and rural areas in particular develop more rapidly and in a firmer manner.

These requirements demand that the Party Central Committee Fifth Plenum undertake a very important task. This is the first time that the Party Central Committee is concentrating efforts on the policy toward peasants, agriculture, and the rural areas with the aim of concretizing and implementing the resolutions of the Seventh CPV Congress and continuing the renovation and effective development of the socioeconomic situation and the rural areas of our country.

Decisions made by the Party Central Committee at this plenum must be in conformity with the rule of law, the people's aspirations, and the requirements of the people's daily life, thereby opening up a new era of development for our rural areas.

Our objectives are to continue to release the production force, exploit and bring into full play all sources of energy and potentials so as to vigorously develop agriculture and rural economy, to provide more jobs for our work force through the diversified development of rural economy and national industrialization, and to strive to increase the volume of social and labor production output with better quality and lower production costs. Our objectives are also to firmly meet the people's requirements in grain and foodstuff, to supply sufficient materials to the industrial sector, to increase export values so as to reserve more money for industrialization, to preserve and rationally use natural resources, and to protect and improve the ecology.

We must strive to increase the income of the peasants, improve their standard of living as well as their material and cultural life, fundamentally overcome malnutrition, increase the rich population and reduce the poor, build the new rural areas, establish a firm and strong political system, broaden democratic activities, ensure social justice, strengthen political stability, firmly maintain social order, and consolidate national defense and security.

To achieve these objectives, we must strive to combine agricultural development and rural economy with national industrialization and modernization. We must consider this the most important strategic task.

Efforts must be made to consistently carry out the policy of promoting the multicomponent economy in agriculture and rural development on a long-term basis and to strengthen and renovate production relations so as to suit the character, capability, and consistent development of our labor force in accordance with socialist orientations.

We must strive to combine the task of developing the socioeconomic situation with that of building the rural areas, renovating the economy and political system in these areas, and carrying out the agricultural and rural socioeconomic development programs on the basis of the open door policy and the competitve atmosphere in the region and the world. We must formulate the market and scientific-technological strategies as well as the correct policy on encouraging and protecting domestic production. We must strive to meet internal consumption demands while ensuring success for our products in foreign markets, increasing exports and reducing imports, and consistently enhancing production and business results. These are tasks that we must firmly grasp and fulfill.

As many lines and measures have been presented in the party Central Committee Political Bureau's report for submission to this plenum for discussion and the issuance of resolutions, I deem it necessary to clearly stress the following points:

First, regarding the changing of the rural economic structure. At present, although numerous difficulties and hazards are still prevalent, our country has good opportunities and favorable conditions at home and abroad for speeding up our industrialization. As an organic part of the national economy, the rural areas will undergo the process of forming a new economic structure involving agriculture, industry, and business, including the agro-forestry-fishery and processing industry in particular and the rural industry in general as well as trade, tourism, and other services.

The aim of that change is to satisfactorily exploit the great resources of land, forest, and sea, including our country's vast specially privileged economic areas, abundant labor resource, and different geographical and ecological position to increase productivity of plant cultivation, animal husbandry, and business and production. This will gradually diversify the agriculture and rural economy, improve peasants' lives, increase general domestic products and general national income, and create more savings and a bigger market for the acceleration of the industrialization. The point is that we have to clarify where to start, what important process to concentrate on, and how to choose the investment, industrial, and marketing structure to ensure the efficiency of the change.

It is necessary to confirm that food production is always a strategic duty to stabilize people's live and society. In the subsequent years, key areas for food production and small areas with great potential for food production should be given more attention. Reform of the food production policy and structure should continue in order to encourage the application of scientific and technological innovations, from seedling selection to sowing, planting, caring, harvesting, and postharvesting for the increase of food production for national demand, reservation, and export with good quality and high efficiency.

At the same time, in order to eliminate the one-crop system in the traditional agriculture for a gradual move to a modern agriculture, the agricultural structure must be directed to quickly increase commodity production, meet the market demand, and improve productivity and efficiency on each unit of land and labor. Under that direction, extensive farming must be accelerated for better food productivity and for more land reserved for the plantation of highly valuable industrial trees and fruit crops.

Animal husbandry must be promoted to a main agricultural branch. Forestry and sea-based resources must be strongly developed and efficiently exploited. Areas with great agricultural potentials must be given more attention by combining specialized farming with diversification of agricultural products and occupations to suit the local socioeconomic and ecological advantages. Together with the broadening of internal and foreign relations, practical programs and measures must be established to provide help to poor areas and areas with hardship caused by natural calamities.

Together with the aforementioned changes, we must have policies, programs, and measures to speed up the rural industrialization in order to thoroughly liberate the production force, create more jobs, and accelerate the labor rearrangement by skill specialization.

In the past years, the productivity of crop cultivation and animal husbandry has considerably increased but the per capita labor productivity in our country is still too low. Therefore, we must change the structure so that the labor in agriculture can be gradually transferred to the industrial and service sectors. At the moment, the labor transfer should occur locally. Only in doing that, can we achieve the real result of a commodity production system in the market-oriented economy, accelerate the demand for the application of modern scientific-technological innovations, upgrade people's knowledge, increase the contingent of intellectuals in rural areas, and improve the working and living conditions of peasants.

At present, if we do not quickly develop the rural industry—especially the processing industry for the agro-forestry-fishery products—in all rural areas, cities, and towns, the agricultural products will pile up due to seasonal oversupplying. That will lead to the decrease of quality and price, causing loss to peasants and eroding their eagerness to increase production. Therefore, we must consider the agro-forestry-fishery processing industry an important task of the industrial development in rural areas. The task must be performed under the general guideline of "semiprocessing done on the spot, thorough processing done in specialized area".

On the other hand, the rural industry should be developed in a complete manner, from the consumer goods industry to the building material industry and mechanical production and repairing industry, mainly on small and medium scales. The form for rural industry development should be chosen according to the developing steps of each area. In which, modern industries should be set up at the same time with the expansion of traditional industries. And industries which create more jobs should be given more attention.

The agriculture and industry sectors have a very close relation, helping and enhancing one another for mutual development, in which industry plays the leading role because agriculture relies on industry for its high productivity and efficiency. The cities and rural areas should also establish a cooperative, mutual assistance relationship on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and progress.

A policy of broadening the market should be followed. Traditional industries should be encouraged to restore and develop. The speciality and national characteristics of each commodity should be enhanced. At the same time, more new industries should be introduced in rural areas.

Peasant families and cooperative organizations are encouraged to invest for industrial development together with the call for investors from cities and towns to start business in rural areas, actively working with the peasants for a quick development of the rural industry.

The rural industry both serves the local and national demand and takes part in the export market. Under that direction, we must strive to meet increasing demand on consumer goods from local and foreign markets. For export, it is necessary to quickly apply modern processing techniques to improve product quality and competition capability for penetration and consolidation in international and regional markets. Foreign investment should be attracted for the industrial development and modernization of our rural industry.

For the economy to develop, it must be provided with sufficient high quality support services in a timely manner. Therefore, along with efforts to create favorable conditions for agricultural and industrial development, drastic measures must be taken to boost the rural support service industry. As far as our countryside is concerned, support services are available in different forms and on different scales. Furthermore, these services become more and more diversified to keep up with the growth of the economy. It is necessary for the rural support service industry to fulfill the important and urgent task of securing necessary means of production and of linking production activities with market demands. First of all, we can mention infrastructure-related support services to benefit water conservancy, power supply, information, and communications and transportation. These support services serve a dual purpose because they create a new source of strength to boost production and also help increase marketing. This domain calls for both state investment and people's contributions where needed and whenever conditions permit. There are other support services of equal importance designed to supply technical knowhow and materials ranging from seedlings, fertilizer, and insecticide to post-harvest storage facilities, warehouses, loading and unloading means, transportation systems, and packing equipment. All these facilities remain very inadequate and do not receive proper attention. Peasants also need marketing, product consumption, financial, and legal services.

Peasants supply agricultural products to meet local and export demands. At the same time, they form a large consumership with a growing demand for quantity, product diversification, and good quality product and services. The countryside supplies products to meet market demands and also forms a large market. The production and service sectors should concentrate efforts toward meeting this market's production and consumption requirements, as well as its material and cultural needs. Rural economic development will increase peasants' purchasing power and create a driving force for stimulating the growth of the industrial and service sectors.

In summary, our efforts to change the rural economic structure and implement rural industrialization will provide the fundamental conditions for effecting labor redistribution, socializing the means of production, promoting the commodity economy, generating employment and wealth, increasing everyone's income and purchasing power, and stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions, thus exerting a positive impact on the growth of the industrial and service sectors nationwide. The "Leave One's Ricefield But Not One's Village and Stop Earning One's Living as a Peasant But Continuing to Live in the Countryside" motto provides a correct workstyle because this is an important economic measure to stem the flow of rural people to key urban areas and major industrial centers, thus causing great difficulties and long-term socioeconomic consequences as proved by the current situations in many countries. We should learn how to avoid a similar problem by drawing experience from this important lesson. Every possibility exists to achieve that goal.

There is an urgent need to effect rural industrialization in order to enhance the value of agricultural products, increase labor productivity, and redistribute our rural work force. At present, we have to export most of our agricultural products in their crude forms and at cheap prices. Furthermore, we must import a very large quantity of technical equipment and materials, as well as industrial goods. This is not a good move, considering our lack of employment opportunities, low wages, and disadvantages due to our dependence on the outside world and the prevailing pricing systems set by the industrialized countries. In the meantime, a very substantial part of our production potential has not yet been mobilized to accelerate the rural industrialization process. Many of our existing industrial establishments, including agricultural product processing, chemical, fertilizer, mechanical, and consumer product manufacturing facilities, have not fully used their production capacities or set forth orientations for effectively supporting agricultural production and rural development. Many rural areas have benefitted from the rural electrification program. Consumption, however, is still limited to lighting only. If we set aside part of the state budget to support in-depth investment and acquisition of new equipment, work out an incentive policy to better stimulate production and business activities, and provide more adequate protection to local production, we will have every possibility to increase industrial production output and provide considerable support to agriculture in a relatively short period of time.

Many traditional rural profession and trade areas have been restored and promoted in different localities throughout the country. There are clear indications that we still have much potential at our disposal and that if we know how to better tap it, we will succeed in redistributing the rural work force and in effecting changes for the better in the rural economic structure.

As an immediate objective, efforts must be made to conduct research work to sum up the good examples set by typical models before we can multiply them in other localities with state direction and assistance.

Needless to say, it would be insufficient if we only make full use of the production forces at our disposal or concentrate efforts only on promoting small industrial and handicraft activities. As an immediate objective, we must begin to build a number of key industrial facilities and modernize technology step by step. The main obstacle rests with capital. However, a substantial part of the capital available among the people and in the state sector is being wasted or is not yet tapped. If we succeed in formulating a sensible savings and spending policy, know how to mobilize everyone to practice thrift to serve investment purposes, and combine different forms of foreign-supplied fundings, we will be able to accelerate the rural industrialization and modernization process.

Thanks to our efforts to broaden external economic relations and promote cooperation with the outside world, we have more and more conditions for accumulating capital, acquiring technological knowhow, promoting competition, and broadening the market to support rural industrialization and the agricultural support service industry. It is necessary to remain sensitive and active in order to fully and effectively exploit the aforementioned opportunities.

Plenum Issues Communique

BK1306125293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Communique on the 3-11 June fifth plenum of the seventh Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee]

[Text] The fifth plenum of the seventh party Central Committee was held in Hanoi from 3-11 June. At the opening session, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi delivered an important report.

1. The plenum discussed and adopted a resolution on continued renovation and rural socioeconomic development. The plenum noted that problems concerning the countryside and agriculture are always of great strategic importance for all phases of our country's revolution. As far as the renovation undertaking initiated and led by our party is concerned, agriculture is also regarded as a front requiring a breakthrough and efforts to effect more and more uniform socioeconomic changes for the better nationwide. The end result is that great achievements have been recorded in our country's agricultural and rural areas.

Our country's agricultural and rural areas, however, continue to face many new difficulties and complicated problems. To carry on the renovation undertaking and vigorously promote rural socioeconomic development

, the party Central Committee's fifth plenum analyzed and assessed the real situation of our country's agricultural and rural areas over the past years under the renovation policy; shed light on the causes leading to both successes and setbacks; drew experiences; determined the goals, standpoints, and development trends; and set forth practical tasks and measures to promote agricultural production and rural development until the year 2000.

The party Central Committee's fifth pleunum resolution will be an important milestone in the task of promoting agricultural production and of effecting comprehensive rural socioeconmic development in our country in the years ahead, thus positively contributing to accelerating the renovation cause aimed at making the people rich and the country powerful, as well as of building a civilized society in accordance with socialist orientations.

2. In implementing the party statutes, the party Central Commiteee's fifth plenum decided to convene the midterm national party congress in December 1993 in Hanoi.

Australia

Keating Appoints Key Adviser as Ambassador to U.S.

BK1206092693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Sydney, June 12 (AFP)—A senior adviser to Prime Minister Paul Keating has been appointed Australia's next ambassador to Washington, it was reported here Saturday. The Sydney MORNING HERALD reported that Don Russell, 44, Keating's main adviser since 1985, will take up the important post next month. Russell woald be replacing career diplomat Michael Cook, appointed to Washington more than four years ago.

News of Russell's appointment, yet to be officially announced by Keating, came a day after United States President Bill Clinton appointed respected diplomat Edward Perkins as the next ambassador to Australia.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs was unable Saturday to confirm the report.

Transport Minister on Airline Dispute With U.S.

BK1306081693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 13 Jun 93

[By Jack Taylor]

[Text] Sydney, June 13 (AFP)—Qantas chief executive John Ward warned Sunday that the future of Australia's aviation and tourism industries now depended on Australia holding the line in its dispute with the United States over air routes. A decision to back down now, he said, would mean "a fundamental reshaping of the future of this company, of Ansett, the Australian aviation industry and probably the Australian tourism industry as well." An American victory would place Australian tourism at the mercy of American airlines, Ward said in a television interview.

However, Transport Minister Bob Collins made clear Canberra shares Ward's fears and has no intention of caving-in to U.S. pressure. He said the dispute has implications for the jobs of 20,000 Australians directly employed in the aviation industry and many others outside.

"It is without question in the national interest of this country to have the Australian government protect the rights of our own Australian carriers", he said.

Their warning follows the breakdown of talks to try to settle the dispute in Washington on Friday between Australian Trade Minister Peter Cook and U.S. Secretary for Trade Federico Pena. Along with other trade issues such as sales of subsidised U.S. wheat in Australian markets, the airline battle has dragged bilateral relations to their lowest point in the 50-year alliance between Australia and the United States.

The row ostensibly is over the failure of Northwest Airlines to honour an agreement it claims to have signed under duress restricting to 50 percent the number of passengers picked up in Japan on the lucrative New York-Osaka-Sydney flights. Underlying that is the bigger issue of bilateral aviation agreements between the United States and many other countries in Asia and Europe.

The other airlines say the agreements heavily favoured the United States because most were signed in the post-war years when Washington had strong bargaining power and many other countries had little or none.

Canberra banned one of Northwest's three-times weekly New York-Osaka-Sydney flights from July 1 and Washington retaliated by banned [as received] three of Qantas's 10 weekly weekly non-stop Sydney-Los Angeles flights. An attempt by Qantas to sidestep the sanctions by flying to San Francisco instead of Los Angeles was blocked by the U.S. Department of Transport.

The Australian government, principal shareholder in Qantas, believes Northwest is the thin end of a large wedge: that if it succeeds in this battle, many other U.S. carriers are ready to follow it into the lucrative Asian market.

Collins, also speaking in a televised interview, said some large U.S. carriers—Northwest included—are posing a threat because they are in severe financial difficulties. As a result, the Americans were behaving like "bully-boys".

"But we are not going to roll over and allow American airlines to break agreements which they happily signed with us to directly damage the interest of our own Australian carriers to help some domestic problems that Northwest Airlines might be having with its bottom-line in the United States."

Qantas, in which British Airways recently acquired a 25 percent stake, is government controlled, although the remaining 75 percent is to be sold in a public float this year.

Ward said a worsening of the dispute would have an impact on the float.

"But a collapse or a cave-in would have a far larger impact on the float because that could well be undermining the future growth opportunities of Qantas and Australian aviation," he said.

Minister Optimistic on Ending Dispute

BK1406065993 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] The federal government is reasonably confident of a resolution this week to the dispute with America's Northwest Airlines. The trade minister, Peter Cook, who has just returned from trade talks in Europe and Washington, says any resolution will not imply a back-down on Australia's part. Australia is insisting on a 50-percent limit to the number of Japanese passengers brought to Australia by Northwest on the New York-Osaka-Sydney route.

Senator Cook yesterday met the president of Northwest Airlines, John (Dewsberry), and the trade minister said Australia's concerns were understood. He said he expects the resolution would mean both Northwest and Qantas resuming normal flights on the disputed trans-Pacific routes.

While in Washington, Senator Cook had talks with officials of the Clinton Administration over America's export enhancement program. He says Australia will be less willing to back the United States on international issues if trade differences between the two countries are not resolved. Senator Cook said he got positive feedbacks about Australia's trade concerns, but he reiterated that trade differences are having a bad impact on the Australia-America relationship.

Evans Leaves on Start of European Tour

BK1206101093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Sydney, June 11 (AFP)—Australian foreign minister Gareth Evans left here Saturday on the start of a major European tour which will take him to London for talks over compensation for nuclear tests and to Vienna for the United Nations conference on human rights. A spokesman for the foreign affairs department said Evans would be joining primary industries and energy minister Simon Crean in London on June 17 for talks in London over compensation for nuclears tests at Maralinga in South Australia during the 1950s and 1960s.

Crean, who visited the Maralinga test site last week, has said he expected Britain to pay more than half of the estimated 100 million Australian dollar (67 million U.S.) clean-up and 45 million dollars in compensation to local Aborigines and Australian military personnel. A series of British atomic tests left more than 200 square kilometres (80 square miles) of desert contaminated with plutonium. Australia put in a claim for compensation 18 months ago. Evans and Crean were expected to meet British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Defence Secretary Malcolm Rifkind to discuss the claim.

Prior to his departure, Evans said Australia would be seeking "substantial British contributions" to the rehabilitation costs and to compensation for the traditional Maralinga Tjarutja owners of the site.

During his 12-day trip, Evans will also lead Australia's delegation to the World Conference on Human Rights, which starts Monday in Vienna. He said Australia would try to ensure the conference reinforced the world's commitment to the universal protection and promotion of human rights, particularly through a stronger U.N. role.

"Australia will also try to ensure that women's issues are treated as an integral part of the human rights agenda, as well as promote the rights of indigenous people," Evans said in a statement.

From Vienna, Evans will fly to London for the Maralinga talks and for discussions before making the first Australian ministerial visit to Romania since the collapse of communism in eastern Europe in 1989. He is scheduled to return to Australia on June 24.

Canberra Not Changing Import Rule on Pacific Nations

BK1406080393 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] The Australian Government said it sees no reason for changing its rules for the entry of imports from South Pacific countries under the (Spartaca) trade agreement. At a joint meeting of the Australia-Fiji Business Council last week, Fiji's minister of finance and economic planning, Paul Manueli, called on Australia to free up its rules of origin for imports. In particular, Mr. Manueli wants any product which has been substantially transformed in Fiji to be eligible for duty free entry into Australia instead of having to have a minimum Fiji content of 60 percent to qualify.

However, Australia's minister for Pacific affairs, Gordon Bilney, says Fiji already has levy and quota free access to Australia for nearly all the products it makes. Mr. Bilney said Fiji had done well after the (Spartaca) agreement, particularly in relation to its garment exports.